BOMBAY

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND F

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 R

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions.—Price 2 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

Bombay Gazette Office, Sept. 30, 1840.

TO THE ARMY.

THE Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement, is ready for delivery to Subscribers. A few Copies are for Sale, and to be had at this Office, 2 Rupees per Copy.

FOR SALE.

TWO WOODEN PRINTING PRESSES, and old files of Newspapers.—Apply at this Office.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that if a sufficient Number of Subscribers send in their names to repay the outlay, a BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE will appear in October, and be repeated *Quarterly*. The price to Subscribers will be 12 Rupees a year single numbers 4 Rupees, communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

Bombay, 30th September 1840

NOTICE.—In order to remove the inconvenience and annoyance experienced by Travellers proceeding overland to and from India, arising from the uncertainty on the part of the public of the right of Messrs. HILL AND Co. to exact fees for the accommodation afforded to travellers in the station houses between Cairo and Suez, the Committee of the Bombay Steam Fund publish the following resolution for the information of parties who may have occasion to avail themselves of the accommodation afforded by the Bungalows.

It having formed part of Messrs. HILL AND Co's contract with the Steam Committee for building the Bungalows that the Houses when finished should be placed solely in their charge.

Resolved 1st. That Messrs. HILL & Co. as a remuneration for taking care of the Houses and keeping up Servants, furniture &c. be authorised to levy a fee of £1. on each traveller (proceeding overland between Europe and India) making use of the station Houses, and ten shillings each for European Servants and Children under ten years of age. Such amount being understood to be for accommodation only exclusive of any charges for supplies, water, &c.

2d. That the above resolution be published in the Newspapers of this Presidency, and copies forwarded to Egypt for the purpose of being affixed in some conspicuous part of each of the station houses.

By order of the Bombay Steam Fund Committee.

J. SMITH,—*Secretary.*

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1840. (*)

NOTIFICATION.

THE Superintendent of the Indian Navy will receive Tenders for the conveyance to China of three Officers and fifty three Privates more or less. The Officers to be each furnished with a Cabin, and the space for the men between decks to be measured and approved by the Agent for Transports. Provisions and Water will be put on Board by Government. The Tenders are to specify the rate per man of each grade and the time of departure to be stated.

By order

FRED. G. BONE,

for Assist. Supt. I. N.

Supt's. Office, Bombay 21st Nov. 1840. (*)

TO be had at the Godowns of the undersigned, Superior Sherry in wood from the House of *Apalatagui and Co.* of Xeres.

In Butts at	Rs.	550
Hhd. at	,,	300
Quarter Casks	,,	150
In quart Bottles per dozen	,,	18

WILLIAM AND THOMAS EDMOND, & Co.

Rampart Row, 30th Sept. 1840. (*)

SALE BY AUCTION.

THIS day Wednesday, the 30th Inst. Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell at their Rooms "*on account of the concerned without reserve,*" a quantity of Woollen Broadcloth of various colors well suited for Servants Clothes and other purposes. Also a Bale of Ticking, Parsee Turbands, Striped Chintz, Lady's Gloves, Scarfs and Mittens, Flutes, Clarionets, and a Concert Horn &c. &c.

SALE BY AUCTION.

ON Tuesday the 6th of October Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will Sell by Public Auction at a House situated on the Beach near the Portuguese Church Girgaum, the Household Furniture of a Gentleman who has left the Presidency, comprising Silver and Plated Ware, Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Blackwood and Jackwood Furniture (the usual assortment of a well furnished House) Cooking Utensils; a Shigram and light Chariot, a break for two Horses and a variety of other Articles. Also a quantity of Superior Wines comprising Champaign, Burgundy, Hermitage, Clarets, &c.

No Catalogues will be published and the property on view from Saturday the 30th Proximo.

THE SIXTY SEVENTH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

TICKETS and Shares in the First Class of the above Lottery are for Sale at WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND and Co. opposite to the General Post Office at the following prices viz.

Whole Ticket at Rupees	38	0	0 each.
Half ditto at	19	0	0 Do.
Quarter Ditto at	9	2	0 Do.

A CLUB OF TICKETS IN THE 67TH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. beg to acquaint the public, that they have made a Club of 15 Tickets, of the First Class of the 67th Madras Government Lottery, divided into (50) fifty Shares, each Share at Rupees (13) thirteen on the following Terms and conditions viz.

The Number of the above (15) Fifteen Tickets, will be specified in the receipt, which will be granted to the Shareholders, and such prize or prizes that may be drawn to the said Tickets in the First Class shall be appropriated for the renewal of the remaining undrawn Tickets into the Second Class, and whatever may be the overplus shall be distributed amongst the respective shares, but should such funds be not sufficient for the above renewals, the holders of shares will be liable to pay the difference proportionably to complete the same. If any of the share holders decline to renew his Share into the Second Class as above stated, he or they, shall forfeit his or their privileges of the FirstClass, and shall not be entitled to any benefit in the First Class and also in the second Class. Prizes will be paid 41 days after the Drawing of the above Lottery at Madras shall have been concluded, if the receipts of the shares are presented within twelve months from the date of conclusion of the drawing and not otherwise. Two per Cent commission for managing this Club will be deducted from the prizes. The Drawing of the First Class will take place at Madras on the 16th October 1840.

ALL PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!!

WITHULDASS BHOYCHUND AND Co. Second Bombay Minor Lottery, on 15,000 Rupees and 55 Tickets of the 1st Class of the 67th Madras Government Lottery. A few Tickets of the first class of the above Lottery, may be had at the projector's office at 16 Rupees each. The Terms and Conditions are already published in the public pers.

TERMS CASH.

Bombay, 30th September 1840. (*)

FOR SALE—At the Godowns of Messrs. H. F. OWEN AND Co.—A few Casks of Ainsly's Pale Ale and Porter at Rs. 65 per Hhd.

Bombay, 30th Sept. 1840. (*)

Marine Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to dispatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Wednesday the 30th of September next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Bombay Castle, 8th August 1840.

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that the Overland Mail to be conveyed to Suez by the H. C. Steamer Berenice on Wednesday next the 30th instant, will be closed at this office at 12 (noon) o'clock *exactly*.

An after Packet will however be kept open till 2 o'clock P. M. *precisely* on the terms already published in the Government Gazette of the 5th September 1839.

E. E. ELLIOT, *Post Master Genl.*

Bombay Genl. Post Office. 23rd *September* 1840.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council to Despatch a Steamer with a Mail for Suez, on Saturday the 31st of October next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVED.—Sept. 29th, Ship Bombay, John Furley, Master, from London left Gravesend 11th June. *Passengers.*—Capt. Wetherall, Ensigns Finlay, Croxon, Stewart, Hardinge, Colls, and Radcliffe, Dr. Morien H. C. Service in charge of Troops, Detachment 345 Men, 7 Women and 11 Children.

Do. Ship Benares, D. McGregor, Master, from Kue-

Shipping

R. I. C. VESSELS.

Receiving Ship Hastings.

SCHOONERS

Shannon, and Taptee.

CUTTERS.

Margaret and Nurbudda.

Merchant Vessels

ENGLISH.

Clarendon.
Julia,
Crown,
John,
Allan Ker,
Westmoreland,
John Campbell.
Kingston.
Julius Cæsar.
Thomas Bold
Dartmouth.
Sarah.
John Garrow
Madonna.
William.
John Mitchell.
Gilmore.
Amazon.
Ellen.
Recovery.
Herculean.
Orleana.
Bombay.

COUNTRY.

Benares,
Cauderbux.
Pittamber Savoy.
Caroline,
Sir Wm. Wallace,
Soobrow,
Colonel Newal.
Atiet Rahiman.
Caledonia,
Kasavie
Maria.
Ruby.
Futhal Hair.
Westbrooke.
Prince Regent H. H. M.
Ardaseer,
Cornwallis.
Sultana.
Lowjee Family.

FRENCH.

La Adele.

AMERICAN.

Zema

PORTUGUESE.

Brig Simplicia.
Cacador Africam

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez	30th Sept.
Ditto	Ditto	Do.	31st Oct.
Allan Ker	Gillanders E. & Co.	London	dispatch.
Sarah	Grey & Co.	London	10th Oct.
John Campbell.	McGregor B.Co	Liverpool	3rd Oct.
Gilmore	Ritchie Steuart and Co.	Do.	5th Oct.
William	T. Jefferies&Co	Aden	immedly.
Madonna	Dirom C. & Co	Liverpool	20th Oct.
Herculean	W. Nicol & Co.	Liverpool	10th Oct.
John Mitchell.			
John Garrow	Foster & Co.		
Ellen	Skinner & Co.		
Hannah	T. Jefferies&co.	Singapoor	
Sir W. Wallace	T. Jefferies&co.	Calcutta	dispatch
Caroline	Aga M. Rahim	Persian G	immedly.
Julius Cæsar.	Foster & Co.	China	30th Inst.
Kingston	Skinner & Co.	China	
Thomas Bold	McVicarB. Co.		
Sultana	Metah Savah	China	
Lima	Forbes & Co.	China	
Recovery	W. Nicol & Co.	China	9th Oct.
Dartmouth	Dirom C. & Co.	Do.	dispatch
Ardaseer	C. Cowasjee	Manilla	Do.
Adele	Davoud Sassoon		
Fathal Hair	MacVicar B. Co	Batavia	3rd Oct.

Vessels Expected.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
Juverna		London	
Ida		London	25th May.
Childe Harold.		London	6th July.
Java		London	14th June
Malabar	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st Augt.
Midas		Do.	21st June.
Thomas	B &A. Hormuzjee	Do.	15th Aug
Severn		Do.	10th April
Europe		Do.	2d July.
Francis Spaight		Do.	15th July.
Mary Bulmer		Do.	24th June.
Helena	McG. Brownrig co	Liverpool	6th June.
Harriet Scott.	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	29 May.
Superior		Do.	
Royal Saxon		Do.	14th June.
Frances	H. & Cardwell	Do.	29th June.
PrincesCharlot		Do.	30th June.
Ann		Do.	24th do.
Duke of Lancaster		Do.	
Charlotte		Hull	1st May
James Morgan.	Skinner &Co.	Clyde	2d June.
Brilliant	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st July.
Ramsay	Skinner & Co.	Do.	15th July.
Hugh Walker	Skinner & Co.	Do.	15th do.
Memoon	Dirom Carter&c	Llanelly	5th July
Ingleborough	E. Macleon &Co	Do.	10th July.
Emilia	T. Jefferies&Co	Bordeaux	4th June.
Gabrielle	Skinner & Co.	Do.	22d May.
Bolivar		Rio	
LeCares	T. Jefferies &Co	Nantes	1st Feb.

Time of High Water.

SEPTEMBER 1840.	MORN. H. M.	AFT. H. M.
30th Wednesday	1 25	1 41
1st Thursday	1 59	2 16

Diary of the Week.

Sept. 30—Wednesday.—St. Jerome.
Oct. 1—Thursday.—Remigius.
2—Friday.
3—Saturday.—Moon First Quarter.
4—Sunday.—16th Sunday after Trinity.
5—Monday.
6 Tuesday.—Faith.

…ved an account of an …ry which occurred at …y morning, between the …3. A Lady whose Hus…ea in one of the Hon'ble …Vessels resides there in a de… …ungalow. At the abovementioned …three ruffians got into the House, …after binding the servants, armed …selves with knives which they got …m the sideboard, and threatening the …ady and Ayah with instant death if they resisted, proceeded to ransack the house. In the middle of their operations, a clock of some peculiar construction sounded, guilty like the rogues fled, but wonderful to relate, it appears the servants slept while in bonds. We have no doubt this affair will engage the attention of the Police, and in fact it is sufficiently alarming at the present time, when so many Ladies are left alone by the exigencies of the service. We notice this particularly, as very few robberies have occurred of late, and the light offences in the last Calendar, had led us to expect a gen ral diminution of crime at the Presidency. We trust our Chief Magistrate will set his people at work, and that some efficient protection will be afforded to lonely residents in distant and detached districts.

…om

…B. to

…Bellasis,

…NDENCE.

…THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

…nburgh Weekly Journal" for …that the number of retail spirit …had been reduced from 450 to …t *three* applications for licenses to …recorded for the quarter sessions, …t is further stated that the Rev. Mr. …holic Priest, had, during one day, in …t of the month (May) administered the …pledge to no less than 16,000 persons! …Society numbering, in all, 700,000 mem…o much for the progress of Teetotalism,—…obriety.

Your's obediently,
MEMBER OF THE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

THE GAZETTE.

Wednesday, September 30, 1840.

THE following vessels arrived since our last; Sept. 28, Ship *Benares*, D. MacGregor, Master, from Kurrachee 24th instant.--Passengers: Mrs. Phillips and family, Ensign Brassey, 9 Subedars, 4 Jemedars, the wives and families of the 2nd Grenadiers, 1 Scindian Prisoner and Guard, &c.---Passed a Steamer with two Boats in tow at 2 o'clock yesterday 70 miles N. W. by W. of this Port---Passed the *Charles Forbes* 12 miles on this side of Kurachee, she would have arrived there on the afternoon of the 24th instant. Do. Ship *Bombay*, John Furley, Master, from Gravesend 11th June.---Passengers: Captain Wetherall, Ensigns Finlay, Crixon, Stewart, Colls, Hardinge, Radcliffe, Doctor Morrien, 345 Men, 7 Women and 11 Children.

AN Inquest was held on the Body of a middle aged, Goa Portuguese woman, drowned in the Green Market Well near the Dhobie Talao—and a verdict returned, that deceased "drowned herself," but under what circumstances there was no evidence to shew.

An Inquest was also held the day before yesterday on the Body of a Man of the Mussulman Caste who had died in the House of Correction: and a verdict of "Natural Death" returned.

WE have heard *quite accidentally* at a late hour, that the sailing of the Steamer is put off until to-morrow. Should this be the case, we should have liked to have had 24 hours notice. We know not why such an affair should be wrapt in mystery, and we think the Society at large are not very much indebted to those whose duty it was to make such an announcement.

IN reply to "ASIATICUS" in our last Number, we beg to refer him to the public Journals of Madras, for about the period alluded to, relative to the proceedings of the late Philanthropic Association in favour of the East Indians, under the patronage of the then Governor Lushington of that Presidency, and the injury done to the funds by the mismanagement of those who had the control and application of them—a course of procedure which excited the regret of their Friends, and the disapprobation of the supporters of that Institution---But we may cite the failure of the Phoolshair Institution as another affair, which failed principally from the apathy and carelessness of the Eurasians. "ASIATICUS" speaks of our well known *personal* feelings towards the East Indian Community, we beg to assure him if he means that we have any ill feelings he judges ill himself. We are not of that illiberal spirit which would oppose the interests of any portion of the human race, but rather Philanthropically wish that the greatest possible advantages may be attained by every society of mankind, convinced that the improvement of any class is an instalment of good to the whole, we can assure "ASIATICUS" that we are in a true sense Citizens of the World.

THE play performed on Monday night by the Men of H. M. 17th Foot, was well supported and capitally received by a numerous and delighted audience. The pieces represented were "*The First Floor*" in which the characters of "Old Whimsey, Mrs. Pattypan and Tim Tartlett" were well sustained. "*The Irish Widow*" also excited peals of laughter. In such a hot dull season as the present, too much praise cannot be afforded to the authorities, who allow of such recreations, which keep the men employed and divert the ennui and tedium of a Soldier's life off duty which too often ends in the Grog Shop, and its accompaniments disgrace and moral Death. We are informed that a repetition of the performance will take place to morrow evening, and we hope a select audience will reward the efforts of the Amateurs which really deserve every encouragement from the Votaries of Thespis.

WE understand a Memorial which originated with the Civil, (but is equally applicable to all the Services) is about to be promulgated for signature to the Court of Directors, praying for an extension and alteration of the existing regulations for Furloughs. The object of the Memorial is to gain the Islands in the Mediterranean as a place of resort for Invalids. But we would ask why make restrictions at all. Every thing has changed.

"Tempora nutantur nos mutamur it illis."

Steam has joined countries which never dreamt of approximation, and as the means of communication are increased, we hope to see antiquated notions fade away. When the China trade was abolished, the Company were gravely informed by superannuated supercargoes, whose wealth made them fearful of innovation that John would be certainly ruined. Has he been? oh no! Shah Shoojah may work his pocket, Russians may rouse him, but John is strong and glorious as ever. So we trust to see all illiberality perish. Why should not the Invalid proceed to the shores of the Mediterranean as well as to Green Point, and Hottentots Holland, or the Land of the Caffer, without a loss of allowances? We see nothing that should hinder such a measure. We trust shortly to publish the Memorial, and see every man who has the well being of his Service at heart, affix his name to it.

WE have received our Calcutta papers to the 11th instant. They are grumbling as usual about the Bombay Steam arrangements, but they have had Steam Meetings of their own and can agree to nothing. One party abuses Mr. Curtis, another bedaubs Captain Barber, How is the matter to be decided when Doctors disagree? Dr. Turton argues, Dr. Parker subscribes *a rupee*, and Dr. Greenlaw is as ever of opinion that Bombay is somewhere in Nova Zembla and has no communication with the Marhatta Ditch except by a machine called Dawk. The fact is simply this that like the Lawyer in the tale, we are enjoying the substantial Oysters, while our Calcutta friends chew away at the shells without extracting nutriment or benefit. When will they see that the broad question to be discussed is not the peculiar miserable interest of any Presidency, but the good of the whole European community of India? The fact is men after some residence in the East get into *cliques* and seem to forget that the same country gave birth to the same races of mankind, and argue for a party purpose, and persuade themselves that the adoption of their own unreasonable wishes signify the opinion of the whole community.

We are far from being satisfied with the Steam arrangements here, but looking at the bearing of the question generally, we think much has been done with small *means*. That the establishment of a Steam Flotilla in the Indian Seas is inevitable, and will be imperatively required, there is no doubt and we were glad to hear that a new Iron Boat was launched on Monday from the Dockyard, we know not her destination, but we hail every addition to our Steam power, however humble it may be.

The advantage of such an arm of Naval service can never be sufficiently appreciated. Look at the recent movement of Troops to Scinde, when protracted misfortune called for action, Military power, and strong re-inforcements. Ten years ago no such expedition could have been used, but now no apprehension of hostilities in the most distant quarter *could occur* without the speedy signal of a British Flag on the coast, driving revolted and discontented spirits to despair. We hope no pains will be spared to improve the Bombay Steam Flotilla, That the route from our Island through Egypt will still be preferred, there can be no doubt, and coupling our information with another, we have been well pleased to see a partner of the firm of Hill and Raven of Cairo in this Island, and coming forward to shew his zeal which *is great in the cause*, while his judgement seems commensurate. Why do not our Calcutta brethren join us heart and soul, and like the Fable of "*the Waggoner and Jupiter*" rather put their shoulders to the wheel than call out to Heaven for help.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

AGRA UKHBAR, SEPTEMBER 19.

The reports of a Nepaul war, are become fainter in Calcutta, where it is now thought there will not be one. We, however hear, that Government are far from deciding on the question, and that the report of Major Sage—the Officer sent to enquire into the aggressions of the Nepaulese upon our frontier—is so unsatisfactory, as to have perplexed them more than ever. The question of War, may therefore, still be considered as an open one.

We had hopes that the melancholy disaster mentioned in the following paragraph from the *Delhee Gazette*, had been considerably heightened. We, however, find the statement is far from being overcharged, and falls short of, rather than exceeds the actual loss sustained. It appears that Major Clibborn had marched from Sukkur to the relief of Kahun with a force of two hundred and fifty Poonah horse, six hundred Sepoys, and two guns. On approaching a pass on the line of march, so narrow that two men could not walk a breast in it, he threw out two Companies, remaining himself behind with the main body. The Companies had not proceeded far into the pass, when they were assailed in front and from above by parties of Belochees, who threw stones and kept a heavy fire upon them, until the Sepoys fell back upon the main body in great confusion. The Belochees followed, and such was the panic of the Sepoys, that both parties became mixed and a hand-in-hand and sanguinary fight took place, which ended in the retreat of our men, and the loss of their camels, baggage, guns and everything they had. Captain Stamford of the Bombay Artillery, who commanded the two guns, succeeded in spiking them before they were abandoned. To the cool and gallant conduct of this Officer, the whole party owed their safety, as Major Clibborn states in his report of the untoward affair. Captain S —— succeeded in firing some rounds of grape, which checked the approach of the Beloochees and—for such was the case—allowed Major Clibborn's party to draw off. Their loss was two hundred men, and that of the Beloochees an equal number. Four Officers as mentioned in the *Gazette* were killed, and one wounded. Among the baggage, which fell a prey to the Beloochees were 1,040 camels and 600 bullocks worth, of course, their loads. The heat of the weather and scarcity of water, are said to have produced a degree of depression and irresolution among the men, which was the immediate cause of this melancholy affair. Annexed is the notice alluded to in the *Delhee Gazette*—

"*Sukker, September* 6.—The Post from the Northward just arrived and brings most awful news of the late force which left here under Major Clibborn to relieve Captain Brown at Kahun. Four officers—Raitt, Moore, Franklin and Williams, killed. Locke severely wounded. All the guns, horses, camp equipage, baggage, captured by the Beloochees. Major Clibborn has retreated on Pullajee) most thoroughly beaten and cut up. This is, indeed, awful, and now we are in a shocking state. Brown is not relieved."

This is beyond all comparison the most serious reverse our arms have experienced since we crossed the Indus, combining in itself a serious loss of life and property, with the deep moral injury of a signal defeat. The strictest enquiry into the conduct of Major Clibborn should be at once instituted, and a more careful surveillance exercised for the future over our proceedings in Scinde. The presence of the 38th Bengal Native Infantry at Sukkur, will fortunately, under proper management, enable us to retrieve this unlucky affair in time to neutralise many of its bad effects. As a kind of corollary to it, there is a report that Kahun had fallen, and Captain Brown and his party, of course, butchered.

AGRA.—On the night of the 17th and 18th, a Bombardier of the 4th Battalion of Artillery, named Arthrige, while suffering under a paroxysm of delirium occasioned by fever, got out of the Artillery Hospital, threw himself into a deep Well in the Hospital compound, and was drowned.

About three weeks ago, a European Invalid of the name of Downey, in a fit of insanity, committed suicide in the same manner.

On that occasion the Executive Officer was directed in Station Orders to cover over the fatal Well, "to prevent the occurrence of similar accidents,"—and though the work might have been executed within a very short period, it yet appears, that nothing was done, and a similar accident *has* occurred. The worthy director of public works may now find out the danger of delay.

In both cases the Court of Inquest returned a verdict of insanity.

Accounts from Jhansi discribe the place as extremely unhealthy. Captain Ross had been seriously ill, but was recovering. The Native Hospitals were crowded with sick, and will, it is feared, continue so, until the cold weather checks the malignant fever now raging.

Colonel Borthwick leaves Muheidpoor for Europe this cold weather. No successor will be appointed, but the Agency will be assigned to an assistant on a smaller scale, and a considerably reduced salary.

CALCUTTA.

HURKARU, SEPTEMBER 11.

We are glad to hear that Captain Anderson, of the Artillery, who commanded the detachment which, in May last, engaged the Ghiljees with such signal success, at Tuzee, has received from Shah Soojah the order of the Dooranee Empire. We are not, we must acknowledge, greatly sensible of the honor, which his Majesty has thought fit to confer upon our nation, by the distribution of these orders; but as many very gallant and distinguished officers have been thus *honored* by Shah Soojah [or rather by Shah MacNaghten] we are glad to see another added to the list. In reality the men do honor to the order—not the order to the men; but it pleases his Majesty to talk about royal favor and especial grace; and it is far better that the old imbecile should amuse himself with these harmless vanities, than with any other kingly diversions of a more sanguinary kind. Care, however, should be taken by the Minister and Envoy, that no offence is given to the army—no disgust occasioned—by an unequal or unjust distribution of the Shah's Orders. Whether these Orders be, in themselves, of great or of little value it matters not—they are the means whereby the Minister testifies his sense of the *relative* merits of different Officers, and if he confers the third class of the Dooranee Order, on an Officer, who has fairly earned the second—or the second on an Officer only worthy of the third, indignation and disgust will be plentifully excited, and the Order in a little while be held demonstrative of nothing more than a great man's favor. Thus Colonel Dennie was disgusted—and a large portion of the army sympathized keenly with him. The third class of the Order was offered to him, and very properly, we think, declined. There were Officers, in the second class, of far less merit than this distinguished old C. B.; and there are Officers in the second class, less worthy of the honor, in our estimation, than Captain Anderson, whose name has now been added on to the tail of the third class.

We have much pleasure in subjoining to the above brief remarks, a copy of Sir Wm. H. MacNaghten's Order of Thanks to the Officers and men, engaged in the action at Tazee. It will, doubtless, strike our military readers, as a somewhat remarkable circumstance, that through Captains Taylor and Walker, Lieutenant Spence, and even the Subadar are especially thanked, the Commanding Officer of the detachment does not receive the thanks of his Majesty, in the order. He is not alluded to, save in the last paragraph of all, wherein it is notified that the Dooranee Insignia have been conferred upon him. It looks as though the Commanding Officer had been quite overlooked until the order was nearly written—the omission has a very clumsy appearance, and ought to have been repaired.

COPY OF GENERAL ORDERS BY THE BRITISH ENVOY AND MINISTER AT THE COURT OF H. M. SHAH SOOJAH-OOL-MOOLK.

Cabool, 31st June, 1840.

"The Envoy and Minister having received, through Brigadier Roberts, C. B. the detailed accounts of the action fought at Fazee, on the 16th ultimo between the troops under command of Captain Andersoon of H. M.'s Artillery, and a large body of Ghilzies, has much pleasure in requesting the Brigadier to publish to the Force the high approbation which H. M. has bestowed on the conduct of his officers and troops engaged on the occasion. The numerical superiority of the Force, the enemy brought into the field, and the desperation with which they fought, were alone sufficient to have rendered this notion a memorable event; but when it is added that his victory was achieved by the unaided efforts of H. M's young troops, too much praise cannot be bestowed on the cool and steady gallantry which they displayed.

"The result of this action must be highly gratifying and encouraging to H. M.'s Officers, proving as it does that their zealous efforts to impart discipline to the Force under their command, their personal example in the hour of trial, has been invariably productive of the happiest results.

"His Majesty has desired me to convey his best thanks to all the officers and men engaged with the enemy on the 16th ultimo, especially to Captains Taylor and Walker. Lieutenant Spence and Subedar Seonath Sing, whose merits have been prominently brought to His Majesty's notice.

"The Envoy and Minister has much pleasure in notifying that His Majesty has been most graciously pleased, as a mark of his royal favor, to confer the 3d class of the order of the Doorance Empire on Captain Anderson, of H. M's Artillery, the distinguished officer who commanded on the occasion."

By order of the Envoy and Minister,
(Signed) G. S P. LAWRENCE, *Captain*,
Offg. Mily. Secy. to E. and M.

KIDNAPPING FOR EXPORTATION TO THE MAURITIUS.

It will appear from the following particulars, that the nefarious practice of kidnapping and using unlawful means to export coolies, has not yet radically ceased in Calcutta.

A Mussulman youth, apparently a complete idiot, was taken up by a chowkidar near the Scotch Kirk, at a late hour on Tuesday night last, being dripping wet and unable to satisfy the chowkidar, as to who he was or whither he was going. He was the following day taken before the Chief Magistrate, where he narrated these particulars of his adventures. He said, that about a month and a half ago he arrived in Calcutta, from Moorshedabad, for the purpose of obtaining service. He is acquainted with hardly any one here; but through some favorable circumstances he was able to obtain a lodging in the house of a woman living near the Wellington-square. About a week back he had occasion to go to Machoonah-bazar, and, on arriving at Haureehutta, on the Chitpore Road, he got into conversation with some persons about an employment, when he met a Mussulman, an entire stranger, whose name he has since learnt to be Jahajee. The stranger said, he would put him in the way of obtaining service, requesting him meanwhile to accompany him. Jahajee took the youth to his house, and all the service he got then, was a great deal to do and nothing like wages. He was kept within the house under forcible restraint, the gate being strictly watched by Jahajee's father, Hosein Khan, while the unfortunate youth was subjected to every description of dradgery. Four days he was thus kept confined, and at noon of the fourth day, Jahajee brought him some sweetmeat to eat, which, from the effects it produced, is convinced, was charged with *majoom*. He unsuspectingly took the sweetmeat, which, by the evening, stupified him, and relaxed his energies. While in this state, he was during the night removed on board the *Shaw Allum*, by Jahajee and his father. About mid-night he contrived to make his escape by jumping overboard and swimming on shore, the vessel being about twenty cubits from land. On his way to his lodgings he was stopped by the chowkidar as above stated.

Jahajee and his father have both been apprehended, and the case is before the magistrate. We shall give the examinations of the defendants taken at the police, as well as the decision, as soon as the investigation terminates.

ROW AT BODRY'S AGAIN.—The street opposite

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

Bodry's chop-house was almost impossible on Wednesday evening, on account of a large mob that had collected there to enjoy the tomasha of a most animated set-to between two Europeans who appeared to have indulged in rather too much of the "rosy",—and Bodry's people, most of whom were provided with rulers and clubs. The affray originated in the following manner :—the Europeans had gone into the chop-house and ordered a dinner, which was in due time served up, and in due time demolished. After dinner the luxucious Europeans still livered at the table till they had to their own special satisfaction taken enough of their drinkables, when they arose to depart. The bill was then served up in a salver, at the sight of which the two sergeants begsn to feel the most unconquerable objections to meet the demand. Upon this altercation ensued, which at length ran so high as to require the interference of Bodry himself, who, on learning the nature of the affair and being inclined to avoid more disagreeable consequence, did not press farther for payment, but desired the visitors to walk out, which instead of doing with gratefulness, they turned round and showed frightful symptoms of breaking the peace. The natural result was a regular set to, the Europeans being bundled out of the chop-house neck and heels, the darwans brandishing their cudgels with desperate import, and the Europeans returning these civilities with the epithets of "blackr ——Is" and the like, and at the same time fisticuffing all whom they could. At this stage of the row two police constables arrived on the spot, to put an end to these doings, which they did not succeed in. before one of them, whether by accident or design, well nigh got his arm broke by a blow with the bludgeon of one of the burcundazes.

DEATH OF A WOMAN UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—A woman named Chundeemony, who lived in Coomartolee, and was posseseed of considerable property. consisting of several houses and a variety of jewellry, suddenly died on the 6th September instant. She had been four months pregnant, and her death was attended with circumstance which led to the suspicion that she had met with a violent end. It was conjectured that a relative of hers, who, on her demise, was to inherit all her property, had perhaps accelerated the event. This occurrence, with the mystery in which it was involved, coming to the notice of the police, the dead body of the woman was a considerable time after dissolution examined by Dr. Maxton, the police surgeon, who found something very unusual in the state of the womb, although the body was at the time much putrified. We are, however, unable to state further particulars of this chirurgical enquiry. The matter, we learn, was investigated at the police, and the requisite examinations of parties who could give information on the subject were taken, but nothing was elicited that could criminate any individual, or even attach suspicion to any particular quarter, although the mystery still remains unravelled.

ENGLISHMAN, SEPT. 11.

We believe H. M. 55th Regt. may be expected round from Madras shortly,—with a *view*, no doubt, to some recreation in Nepaul; but whether the dogs of war are to be actually let slip or not against the Goorkah, is still, we believe, an undecided question.

A letter from Delhi mentions the death of Captain Campbell of the 46th Regt. N. I. The same letter states that the 38th Regt. N. I. was about to march from Ferozepore to Sukkur.

In consequence of the recent overland having arrived so many days later than it was expected and than it ought to have done,—the delay being ascribable entirely to the disgracefully inefficient state of the Bombay Steam Department,—it will be necessary for us, to prevent an *overwhelm* of English news, to be charier for a day or two yet, than we can manage to be to-day, of our editorial matter and even of correspondence; for the August mail may be reasonably expected in ten or twelve days, and then an Editor had better (for his own comfort) be under an avalanche at once. We shall endeavour, however, to make room on Mouday and Tuesday, for several letters on interesting military subjects, and for some editorial observations on points that have been lying over, and in the mean time, as well as subsequently, shall give such military articles from the home publications that have reached us, as may appear to us, in a necessarily cursory perusal, to be most deserving of our army readers' attention, in whichever service they may be.

We have been favored by a commercial friend with the annexed extract from a letter from Macao, dated 24th June. It is satisfactory to find from it, that a sufficiency of Tea has been sent to England to protect our countrymen and country women at home from any immediate apprehension of a scarcity in the favorite beverage :—

'Since writing you on the 13th instant, the first division of the fleet to act against China has arrived; but contrary to the general hope and expectation has to-day departed for the North without doing anything in this neighbourhood. The Commander-in-Chief has intimated that the river and port of Canton will be blockaded on the 28th, to maintain which H. M. Ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth* and steamer *Madagascar* are detained here.

The following is a statement of the export of Tea to England since 1st October last :—

	£		£
Bohea,.....	192,542	Hyson,....	1,486,525
Congo,....	16,653,025	Young Hyson,	650,357
Caper,.....	329,201	Imperial,.....	235,710
Company..	19,006	Gunpowder,...	598,687
Souchong,	136,998		
Hung Muey,	101,475	Green,..	6,216,609
Pekoe,....	242,544	Blacks, ...	18,609,987
Orange Pekoe,	535,196		
Twankay,..	3,120.249	Total,..	£ 24,826,596
Hyson Skin,	115,081		

to which must be added about a million and a half sent to Singapore for transhipment.

The export of Silk amounts to 2,403 bales,—*and a great deal stored outside waiting an opportunity for England.*'

FRENCH PERFORMANCE.

COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER, SEPT. 11.

Several Artists of the late French Campany who yet remain in Calcutta have the honour of announcing to the Society of this City, that they will give a Performance on or about 25th Instant, and they confidently hope to obtain a share of the public patronage and support. The Performance contemplated, consists of a Vaudeville in one Act, (first representation) a well known Opera Comic in one Act, and a selection of several pieces of Music. The performers will be Mesdames de Ligny. Thonon, Charles, Messrs. Harlequin, late Secretary of the Sans Souci, who will also play a Comic part, Mr. Charles and several Amateurs will aid.

The particulars will appear hereafter.

It has for sometime been a subject of complaint, that a few mercantile gentlemen contrive to have information conveyed to them, through the Government Express, of which, as might be expected, they take every advantage in their commercial transactions. How this is managed we have no definite idea, but the fact is beyond dispute, that a fortunate few get the start of their mercantile brethren by some days, and thereby act up according to the turn and state of things at home. In order to obviate the disadvantage of the inconvenience attendant on the possession by a select few of exclusive information of an important character, Mr. Chew, the sub-editor of the Hurkaru, has addressed Government on the subject, praying that a copy of the overland summaries intended for the press might accompany the Government dispatches from Bombay. This of course, is the only obvious antidote to the evil, and one which we think of easy application. The Government think not so however; for in the answer to Mr. Chew's application, they state their reluctance to prescribe any particular course of proceeding to the Bombay Presidency, "lest delay and inconvenience should ensue in the despatch of the express." The only Concession obtained is a promise that the Governor General is about to make arrangements with the Home authorities by which the conveniences sought might be secured. It strikes us that something more might be done—a representation of the matter might be made to the Bombay Government who could enjoin on their Post Master to forward the summaries alluded to, if they did not delay or retard the speedy arrival of the express. It will be eventually found that the course pointed out by Mr. Chew will not be attended with the inconveniences Government apprehend. At least there can be no harm in making a trial, instead of waiting until a reference is made to the Home authorities.

CEYLON.

HERALD, SEPT. 11.

COLOMBO, 8TH SEPT.—Arrived Ship *Warrior*, Capt. J. Becket, from Adelaide South Australia, 30th June. Passengers Mr. Swift,—10th—Barque *Emma*, Capt. J. B. Mann, from Tutucoreen 8th Sept. bound to China; Passenger R. Christian Esq.

9th Sept. sailed Ship *Achilles*, Capt. J. F. Trivett, for Galle,—Brig *Mohiden Box*, J. France for Galle,—11th, Sloop *Ann*, Loopoo, for Jaffna, Trincomale, Madras, and Pondicherry; Passengers Mr. Butcher, and 4 Ceylon Rifles.

In the Roadstead Ship *Warrior*, Barques *Tanjore* and *Emma*.

The *Emma* which arrived yesterday from Tutucoreen, is to sail this afternoon for Singapore and China.—The letter bag will be closed at the Post Office at 2 P. M., but no letters for the former place will be taken.

The Barque *Tanjore*, is to leave the Roads this evening or to-morrow morning for London.—The letter bag will be closed at the Office of Messrs. C. D. Parlett and Co. this afternoon.

We understand that the *Eamore* from Ceylon which had put into the Mauritius on the 30th March sailed again on the 4th of April, after getting some pitch for the purpose of stopping a leak which was discovered in her.

The following paragraph is extracted from the letter of a correspondent at Pantura, received yesterday.

"Whilst a woman of Tantinmulla in Pantura was gathering some straw in the field by the side of her husband yesterday about ten in the morning she was bitten by a snake, and died in about four hours."

On Tuesday last Major General Sir Robert Arbuthnot gave a splendid Ball at his residence, in commemoration of his first Battle. The Band of the 95th Regiment attended, and opened the Ball with the Overture from Semeramide. It certainly reflects much credit upon our gallant General, to endeavour to drive away this heavy *ennui* from the inhabitants of Colombo, and to introduce conviviality of good feeling amongst us. We were happy to see the Ball so very well attended. It was cheering in this almost perpetual gloom, to tread through the mazes of the dance; to mix in society with great spirit until the supper was announced. The tables literally groaned, neath the weight of viands and bon-bons. It was gratifying to witness the affable attention shown by the gallant host to all his happy guests.

It is certainly a pitiful contrast between the liberal, public spirited conduct of Sir Robert, and the narrow-minded, selfish conduct of the Governor. The former with £2,500—the latter with £7,000 per annum. We sincerely hope that our gallant General may live to enjoy many, many anniversaries, surrounded by a numerous circle of his friends and well wishers.

The Band of the 95th in returning to their quarters got astray in the wood, and it was a considerable time before they could make their way out again. Bugles and Calls from various instruments were sounding in all directions, and but for the casual passing of a carriage, they might have pushed on their march of discovery to Galle.

European Intelligence.

THE METROPOLIS.

SPECTATOR, JULY 25.

At a Court of Aldermen, on Tuesday, Alderman Gibbs and Mr. Farncombe appeared, to give bond for the service of the office of Sheriff of London and Sheriff of Middlesex for the year ensuing. Mr. Galloway presented a petition also requesting to enter into the usual bond to take upon himself the office of Sheriff; contending that Mr. Farncombe's election is not valid, as he was not at the time of the election eligible for the office. The Court refused to hear any discussion on the subject; and the petition was ordered "to lie on the table."

At a meeting of Middlesex Magistrates on Thursday, to consider the question of the appointment of a Roman Catholic priest to attend the Roman Catholic prisoners in the House of Correction, a motion to that effect was lost, by a majority of 20; the numbers being for the motion only 7, and against it 27.

Neither the late defeats experienced by the Chartists, nor the imprisonment of their leaders and transportation of their chiefs, have broken their spirits or filled them with despair: on the contrary, they are again in the field, and are collecting their scattered forces under the banner of (as they term it) moral and passive resistance. They have already determined upon a Convention being held at Manchester, and have elected Delegates to sit in it. On Wednesday night, they held an open-air meeting on Clerkenwell Green; when a man named Spur was chosen to represent the working men of London. They intend forming a society for securing at the next general election the return of such candidates as are Chartists. In places which return only one Member, they will rely upon their own strength; but where two Members are returned, they will endeavour to join with Whig or Tory party so as to secure the return of at least one Chartist Member to Parliament. A fund will be immediately raised for defraying the expenses of those elections. Lovett is selected to be one of those candidates. The London Chartists are resolved to make a grand display of their strength on the occasion of the dinner to be given to Lovett and Collins, on the 3d of August. Mr. Wakley will preside, and several other Members of Parliament have been invited to attend.—*Courier.*

At a meeting of the inhabitants of St. George's in the East, on Thursday, it was determined to indict the Blackwall Railway Company for a nuisance, if they did not adopt means to prevent the machinery from making so much noise.

A commission of lunacy was opened on Wednesday, at Gray's Inn Coffeehouse, to inquire into the state of mind of Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K. C. B. Evidence was adduced to prove that since October last, when he had a fit of epilepsy, his mind had been affected, and that he was incapable of managing himself and his property. A verdict to that effect was given by the Jury. Admiral Donnelly entered the Navy at an early age, and signalized himself in several naval engagements; and his bravery was extremely prominent while serving on board the Victory, under Lord Howe, in 1794. He was, in 1807, at the storming of Monte Video, where he commanded the Ardent, 64. His late Majesty William the Fourth rewarded Admiral Donnelly's services by conferring the honour of knighthood. His family consists of six children.

Mr. Dunn was again brought before Mr. Justice Bosanquet, at his chambers, on Tuesday, on a writ of Habeas Corpus, to make application for his discharge from custody. His application was founded on technical objections to the articles of peace exhibited against him before the Magistrates, and to the form of commitment. The case was remanded, for the articles of peace to be produced before the Judge; and Mr. Dunn was taken back to prison. Mr. Bodkin, the counsel for Miss Coutts, at the close of the proceedings stated, in contradiction of Mr. Dunn's assertion that he had received letters of encouragement, that in the articles of peace she most distinctly swore that the never gave him any encouragement either directly or indirectly, by letter, word, sign, gesture, or otherwise.

Mr. Dunn was again brought before Mr. Justice Bosanquet, on Thursday; when the articles of the peace exhibited against him were produced. He commented on them with great legal subtlety, and made several objections with a view to show that the commitment was invalid. Mr. Dunn was very much excited during parts of his long address; and said he inferred from Miss Coutts not having returned his letters, that she favoured his addresses. Mr. Justice Bosanquet decided all the points against him; and he was ordered to be taken back to prison unless he could procure the required sureties. This he said he could not do; if he were sent back to prison all his prospects would be ruined, and he might as well cut his throat.

A person named Harris, who posseses an independent fortune, and is the owner of freehold property at Hammersmith, was committed at Kensington Petty Sessions, on Wednesday, for six week's imprisonment, with hard labour, for having induced his nephew, a boy about twelve years of age, to steal a quantity of wood from unfinished houses in his neighbourhood. When the house of the prisoner was examined, it was found to be stuffed with wood. The boy, who was charged with the robbery, was dismissed, as he had been acting under his uncle's instructions.

A horrible case of murder, followed immediately by the suicide of the murderer, occurred on Monday morning, in Caroline Buildings, Elliot's Row, Southwark. These are the circumstances, as stated by the witnesses at the Coroner's inquest. Lucy Wetherley, a married woman, about twenty-eight years of age, some time ago formed an improper intimacy with William Healey, an itinerant showman; and he induced her to leave her husband and live with him. The husband a costermonger in Caroline Court, a man of weak intellect forgave her, and returned to his house; and they had been living, together very peaceably. On Monday morning during the absence of Wetherly, Healey paid a visit to his wife; and soon after he entered the house cries of murder were heard. A neighbour ran to the house; and on looking through the window, he saw Wetherley's wife partly naked and covered with blood; and Healey was holding her in his arms, attempting, as the witness described it, to "job" a knife into her throat. She extricated herself from him, and ran into the court screaming "Murder!" and there fell down from loss of blood, and shortly afterwards expired. Some of the neighbours, on going into the house to seize the murderer, found him cutting his throat before a looking-glass; and before he could be prevented, he had inflicted a wound which shortly after caused his death. It appeared from the evidence of some of the witnesses, that Healey had several times exhibited symptoms of insanity, and that latterly he had been suffering from want. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict, "that the deceased William Healey was guilty of the twofold crime of murder and *felo de se*."

THE PROVINCES.

The election for East Cumberland took place on Monday; when Mr. Charles Howard, son of the Earl of Carlisle, was returned without a contest, but certainly not without opposition, as the crowd were most vehement in their expressions of dislike. The correspondent of the Morning Post at Carlisle says—

"The people seemed to be absolutely infuriated against the Ministers. Neither the proposer, nor seconder, nor candidate, was suffered to say a word. Placards were hoisted in the crowd on sticks with an inscription of 'The Whigs taught, the people to agitate, and then imprisoned them, 'They gave 70,000l. of the people's money to build stables for the Queen,' and many others of a like description. The crowd afterwards broke into the Town-hall, into which the candidate and his friends had retreated; but after some parley they were allowed to pass out without injury."

The election of a Member for West Surry, in the room of the Honourable Captain Perceval, now Lord Arden, is fixed for the 31st. The only candidate at present announced is Mr. John Trotter, who will have the support of the Conservatives.

The Kentish Gazette says that the state of Lord Albert Conyngham's health will in all probability cause a vacancy to be shortly declared in the representation of Canterbury.

The Birmingham Advertiser states, "on the first authority, that Sir Eardley Wilmot does not intend to withdraw from the representation of the country at the next election."

Sir Charles Lemon contradicts a statement of his intention to withdraw from the Western division of the county of Cornwall.

On Tuesday, the election of Stoke-upon-Trent, Burslem, Hanley, Shelton, Fenton, Lane End, and Longton, gave a grand dinner at the last-mentioned place to Mr. Ricardo, the Liberal candidate for the representation of the Potteries.

The Members of the Croydon Conservative Association celebrated their sixth anniversary on Wednesday, by a festival in a marquee in the gardens of Fairfield House. Two hundred sat down to dinner; among whom were Mr. Freshfield M.P., Colonel Wood, M.P., Mr. H. Kemble, M.P., Mr. B. Baring, M.P., and Mr. Walter.

An election for three Town-Councillors took place at Stafford last week; when three Conservatives were returned by large majorities, the Whig candidates not being able to muster more than one vote each.

A turn-out of the Stockport power-loom weavers, which began in May, has ended by their return to work at reduced prices.

The bank of Messrs. Weaver, Walsh, and Co. the hatters, of Atherstone, has stopped payment. The business of the bank was very small, and merely subsidiary to their manufactory. Their trade was principally to America; and the whole amount of their debts, which chiefly belong to their manufacturing department, are estimated at about 40,000l. only, including their bank liabilities. A meeting of the creditors is called for Wednesday next, to receive the report of a committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the bank, and adopt proceedings for the winding-up or management of them.—Leicester Chronicle.

The Manchester Commercial Bank has been re-opened. The business to which it has confined itself is the payment of its notes dated Manchester, and that of its drafts dishonoured by the London agents—Manchester Guardian.

The wages of the Sunderland shipwrights have this week been reduced from 5s. to 4s. 6d. per day. After a few days' strike, they consented to the reduction.—Tyne Mercury.

The information which we receive from persons who have the best means of knowing the state of the crops in England and Ireland leads us to the painful conclusion, that even if the weather should continue fine, the crops will be by no means abundant, and that if the weather should be unfavourable the harvest will be decidedly bad. This state of things cannot but have a distressing effect upon our manufacturing and trading population, who are now suffering from two bad harvests and the consequent inability of our own population to consume the usual quantity of manufactured goods—Leeds Mercury, July 18.

HORTICULTURE.

THE GRAND HORTICULTURAL FETE AT DOWNING COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JULY 25.

As there exists between the farmer and the gardener a close relationship with regard to their general occupations and duties, and moreover as the difficulties, as it respects soil and climate, with which each has to contend, result from precisely similar causes; while on the other hand, as the degree of perfection to which in their several callings each may have attained, has arisen very mainly from public competition, to meet which the most vigorous powers of some have been called forth, and by the objects exhibited a great many others have been incited to similar efforts, which again have in may instances produced still more important consequences; under these considerations, we say, how gratifying is it to see them, as was the case at Cambridge, ranging side by side, striving in friendly competition for the award of merit, exhibiting the choice productions of their skill to admiring thousands, adding a new impetus to the rapid progression of improvement in agriculture and horticulture, the advancement of which sister arts, as two of the greatest blessings to our country, every truly patriotic individual esteems it his glory to promote.

Having enjoyed the privilege of personally inspecting the arrangements on the interesting occasion to which we have referred, we thing that we cannot occupy the attention of our readers to greater advantage than by a brief notice of the various objects exhibited.

As our readers are probably aware, the exhibition was held in the splendid pavilion belonging to the Royal Agricultural Society, and which on the preceding day had contained the thousands who sat down to the great dinner. It would be difficult to conceive of a building, not erected for the express purpose, better calculated for a floral exhibition than this noble pavilion, the sight of which alone was worth the entrance fee. There was, however, one circumstance connected with the matter which was greatly to the disadvantage of the show, and this was the immense extent of the building. It was not to be expected that at so short a notice a sufficient number of plants could be brought forward to fully occupy the immense space, and, consequently, although there were a sufficient number of plants, &c., to have made a very brilliant show had the size of the building been in proportion, yet in consequence of being spread over so great a space, much of the effect which so many plants were calculated to produce was lost.

On entering the pavilion, the attention was first drawn to the floral devices, for which large prizes were offered. The most conspicuous were, first, a representation of Adden-brooke's-hospital; the excellent institution, to the funds of which the profits arising from the show were to be devoted. This device, which was the production of Mr. Widnall's ingenuity, was well executed and much admired; and, secondly, a Chinese pagoda, which reared its flowery head high above the surrounding objects, and, respecting which, some of the knowing gentlemen from the neighbourhood of London were heard to remark, that if whirled about by the muscular arms of the giant Magog, it would have made a very notable "Jack-in-the-Green."

The first prize, however, of 5l. for the best device, was awarded to a miniature cottage and garden, about eight or ten feet long, and six or eight wide;

this surface presented a series of neat little beds, filled with the blooms of various showy garden plants neatly arranged in mould; the beds were intersected by gravel-walks and in the centre of the device a little fountain threw up a tiny jet of water. This device, which was greatly admired, had been brought from the neighbourhood of Highgate, and was the property of an apparently poor mechanic, and did him great credit. The next objects of impartance were the large collections of plants, of which there were four, containing from 150 to 400 or 500 plants in each. The first prize of 10l. was very justly awarded to Mr. Widnall; the second, with equal propriety, to Mr. Brewer, both of Cambridge. In these collections we noticed nothing remarkably new or rare, but they were composed of a great variety of showy plants, and in good bloom.

The florists' flowers were numerous and attracted a very great share of attention, especially a splendid stand of hearts-ease exhibited by Mr. J. Henchman of the Edmonton nursery, to which the first prize was awarded, thus enabling that successful cultivator to add Cambridge to his other scenes of triumph, which during the season have been pretty numerous, his flowers having in every competition carried off the palm. In carnations and piccotees, Mr. Wilmer, of Sunbury, took the lead, and exhibited some very choice varieties. The dahlias were tolerable, considering the season, but at so early a period great things could not be expected.

Among the cut flowers, the fine collection of roses exhibited by Messrs. Paul and Son of Cheshunt, were pre eminently conspicuous and greatly admired. An extra prize was awarded to Mr. Pamplin of Walthamstow, for a very beautiful seedling geranium, which, as an individual plant, was one of the best in the exhibition.

The show of fruit was by no means extensive, many having held back productions much superior to those exhibited, under the idea that something very superior would be there; a very common error into which many good cultivators are led by their own modesty, and through which the public is often det prived of much gratification. The gooseberries ani currants were however very fine, although the fru in general did not do much credit to the Cambridged shire growers.

It would be unpardonable were we to omit a notice of the vegetables exhibited by cottagers, to which liberal prizes were awarded. There was no one feature in the exhibition which gave us personally so much pleasure as the productions of these poor but industrious men: their vegetables were shown in collections, and contained beans, peas, lettuces, cabbages, brocolis, carrots, turnips, radishes, onions, potatos, parsley, and a variety of culinary herbs. If no other beneficial effect resulted from the embodying of horticultural societies, than that of directing the minds and employing the leisure time of the cottagers in their vicinity, in the cultivation of their gardens and the production of good wholesome profitable vegetables, that fact alone would entitled them to the support of every true philanthropist.

The whole affair went off very pleasantly, and the award of the judges, who were numerous, highly respectable, and chosen by the exhibitors themselves, gave, so far as we could learn, entire satisfaction except in the case of one individual, who considered that his piccotees had not received justice, and, without an attempt to get the wrong, if there was any, righted, exhibited a very unenviable temper by snapping off the heads of his flowers and closing up his box, thus preventing the public at large from exercising any judgment as to the propriety of his complaint; we forbear to mention his name, because we trust that when a little cooled his own reflections were a sufficient punishment.

We are highly gratified at being able to state that in a profitable point of view the affair exceeded the brightest anticipations of those concerned: the company was very numerous, and in a note this moment received from Mr. Widnall we learn with great pleasure that he was enabled, after deducting the amount awarded in prizes, and paying expences of every description, to pay over to the treasurer of Addenbrooke's Hospital the large sum of 41l. We cannot but congratulate Mr. Widnall on the truly liberal spirit he has manifested on this occasion, and while he is justly the object of respect to all who are aware of his disinterested exertions, may he enjoy to the full the innate satisfaction which must result from a consciousness of having not only contributed to the innocent and profitable amusement of thousands, but of having rendered very important assistance to one of the most valuable institutions connected with the town in the neighbourhood of which he resides.

Having already greatly exceeded our usual space we omit our customary notice of the work to be performed in the various departments, which we d more readily, because nothing very important calls for the immediate attention of the gardener.

POISON AND ANTIDOTE FOR CANADA.

COLONIAL GAZETTE, JULY 15.

MOST of the newspapers are in error with respect to the Duke of WELLINGTON'S amendment for postponing the operation of the Canada Union Act. The *Times* of Monday, for example, says—

"The Duke of Wellington carried one beneficial amendment last Thursday evening, whereby he substituted fifteen months for six months, as the period at which the bill should come into operation. This gives at least breathing-time during another session, and must be regarded as a wholesome antidote."

Now the fact is, that the amendment only extends from six to fifteen months the term during which the Crown shall be *at liberty* to postpone the Union; and it in no wise prevents the Crown from carrying the act into effect *at any time* during the fifteen months. We may conclude from the anxiety expressed by ministers to accomplish the Union within six months, that they will not avail themselves of the merely permissive authority bestowed on them by this amendment, to postpone the measure for fifteen months. The "breathing-time for another session" has no existence.

The Opposition party in the House of Lords, therefore, have not inflicted on the colony the "climax of mischief," which would have resulted from hanging up its new constitution to be petted at for fifteen months. They have been satisfied with vigorously pelting at it themselves for a fortnight. It goes out to Canada marked "poison" by a majority of the Lords, with the Duke of WELLINGTON at their head, and nearly the whole of the Opposition press. The organs of a powerful party here, which has all but a majority in both Houses of Parliament, tell the people of Canada that their new constitution is an abominable scheme, which cannot work well, and with which they ought to be altogether dissatisfied. Was there ever such impolicy? The course, indeed, which the Opposition have pursued in this matter may with justice be termed cowardly and cruel. The abuse which they have lavished on the bill was wholly without an object. They had no plan of their own to substitute for that of the Government. They have merely railed at a measure which they had not the courage to prevent. And by thus denouncing it as impracticable or to the last degree mischievous, they have only provided, as far as in them lay, for the realization of their own prophecy and the misery of Canada.

Here is another lesson to teach the colonists self-reliance. They will now be profoundly convinced that almost any motive is stronger in this country than a regard for their well being. They may be sure that no party individual in the United Kingdom has wished to injure them, and will therefore take what has passed only as another proof of the necessary indifference of the Mother-country to their fate as colonists. They are distant strangers; and a fire in their house affects us less than a breakage of crockery in our own. We never even think of them, except on rare occasions when the state of their affairs becomes a subject of party difference here. And even then, it is scarcely of *them* that we think, with any view to their advantage or injury: we only convert some matter in their affairs into a home question, and think of it, not of them, sufficiently for the purposes of a party contest among ourselves. Theirs is foreign ground, on which our parties now and then engage, caring as little about its inhabitants as is usual in such cases. In the present instance, they have not been honoured to the extent of becoming the subject of serious party hostility at home: they have only been made an utensil for depositing expressions of party spleen. The disproportion between the very small motive and the fatal tendency of the course pursued by the Opposition here with regard to the new constitution of Canada, is the plainest proof yet afforded of the utter indifference of the Mother-country to the interests of the colony.

As this is a fact, we cannot regret that the people of Canada should be convinced of it by such indisputable evidence. Within six months they will have the power to manage their own affairs; and it is well they should know that their own affairs will never be well managed by any body but themselves. May they remember the prophecies of evil from the Union, only as the best reason for exerting themselves to render it productive of good. If so, the healing draught which they expected will not have been made destructive by having "poison" written on it, but the poisonous label will be its own antidote.

INTERCOLONIAL EMIGRATION OF LABOUR.

SOME time back we had to notice a law passed by the Legislature of Barbados for preventing the emigration of labourers from that colony to Trinidad and British Guiana, and to speak of it as tending to establish a new kind of slavery. Just such a law is now proposed in the colony of Port Philip, in order to prevent the departure of labouring persons desirous of emigrating to New Zealand. Here is the suggestion, as it appears in the *Port Philip Herald* of the 3d of March last—

"THE NEW ZEALAND COLONY.

"The formation and successful establishment of a British settlement in New Zealand cannot ultimately fail to be beneficial to the Australian Colonies: it rejoices us, therefore, to witness the interest which the projected colony has excited at home; and it will rejoice us still more to find the difficulties which stand in the way of the colonization of New Zealand removed, and the people secured in the possession of their lands. But though we are convinced that the ultimate result of the establishment of a British settlement in New Zealand will be beneficial to this and the other Australian Colonies, in opening up a market for the disposal of our beef and our mutton, for the extension of our commerce, and for supplying us with grain in the time of need, we have some reason to apprehend immediate, though only temporary injury, in the abstraction of workmen from the labour-market, unless steps are at once taken to avert a mischief the evil consequences of which are so easily foreseen.

"To accomplish this, it seems to us imperatively necessary that the Legislative Council should pass a law prohibiting persons who have brought out at the public expense, either in Government or Bounty emigrant-ships, from leaving the colony until after the expiration of such term of years as may be deemed sufficient to remunerate the colonists for the expense of their importation, or until they have refunded such proportion of their passage-money as may be decided upon. Nothing can be more obviousthan this—if labour is introduced at the public expense, the public have a lien upon that labour until the full value has been received; and to withdraw that labour market, or to carry it to a foreign market, is obviously to commit a fraud upon the public. We may reasonably expect, that as soon as the new colony is formed, speculators in land there will avail themselves of the facilities for obtaining labour which Sydney presents, and carry off with them to New Zealand emigrants brought out to the colony at the public expense. Indeed, this has already been done. About two years since an ex-Wesleyan Missionary, named White, took with him in the Coromandel to New Zealand a considerable number of emigrants who had just arrived in one of the Bounty-ships. It may be difficult to devise a mode of checking emigration of this description; but we think it might be accomplished by rendering it imperative upon masters of vessels to carry off no passengers not previously cleared at the Customs, and by directing the resident agents for immigration to examine and detain all persons whom they have reason to suspect as being labourers desirous of leaving the colony before the expiration of the term fixed upon by the Legislative Council, as sufficient to remunerate the colonists for the expense of their introduction."

Any such prohibition might perhaps be maintained in the case of an inferior race like the Negroes of Barbados, but it would surely be evaded by emigrants from this country. The very enactment of it would perhaps incite the labouring class to emigrate to New Zealand, by seeming to tell them that New Zealand was the best of labour-markets. Prohibition, sometime gives a price when there was none before; and the ignorant are especially apt to believe that whatever is prohibited must be good. If the Council of Port Philip should attempt to stop emigration by force, they will but prompt and stimulate emigration. If they would keep the labourers who enter their territory it must not be by setting up obstacle to departure, but by means of sufficient attraction to remain. Prohibitory laws, in such a case, are even worse than idle.

At the same time, it is not to be questioned that the Australian Colonies are exposed to imminent danger from the emigration of their labourers to New Zealand. The Port Philip journalist only confirms an opinion on this subject which we expressed so long ago as in September last. In the *Colonial Gazette* of the 25th of that month, the following passage occurs—

"How will the New Zealand colonists be supplied with labour? Not by direct emigration from this country. For although the Company, which despatches the first colony, has so adopted the South Australian plan of colonization as to sell for a considerable price the land which it has acquired from the native for a trifle, and to use seventy-five per cent of the purchase-money as a fund for the emigration of labourers—although the capitalists of the first colony have thus taking out an ample supply of labour for their earliest operations—yet this proceeding applies to but a small portion of the islands; and in all the rest of that large and productive territory, land will be 'dirt-cheap.' The means by which land will be every where acquired is purchase from the natives at a nominal price, or, as Dr. Lang calls it, *land-sharking*. The very persons whom the Company has sent out will speedily follow the example set by Missionaries and others, and will shark vast tracts of land from the natives. A large amount of goods, we are assured, is now on its way to New Zealand for this express purpose; and more will be so applied by the capitalist of New South Wales and Van Diemen's Lands, as soon as they hear of the disposition which prevails in land to emigrate to the new colony. In less than a year, perhaps, the great part of the islands to emigrate to the new colony. a year, perhaps, the greater part of the islands will be added to the extensive districts which have been already obtained from the natives for next to nothing. It will then be impossible—already has the private appropriation of land been so great, that it would be difficult even now—to establish in New Zealand the Australian plan of selling on the public account. In New Zealand, therefore, not only will land be extremely cheap, but there will be no emigration-fund wherewith to furnish a supply of labourers. What follows? It seems to follow inevitably, that capitalists invited to settle in New Zealand by the greater fertility of the land, the value of its extreme cheapness, will seek to attract labour from the Australian Colonies. Owing to the course of the winds in that part of the world the passage from the Australian Colonies to New Zealand is very easy, and certain as to time. The expense of emigration, therefore, will be trifling from New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Australia Felix, and South Australia. By extending their voyage but a little way, labouring emigrants from England to any of the Australian Colonies will easily reach New Zealand; and we may be sure that means of transport will be provided by the New Zealand colonists, in order that their first want—the want of labour—may be supplied. The Emigration funds, consequently, of New South Wales, &c. will supply New Zealand with labour. The Australian Colonies will be drained of their labour by the cheapness of land in New Zealand. No link is wanted in the chain of reasoning on which this conclusion is founded."

It has all come true to the letter. The Colonists of New South Wales no sooner heard of the instructions to Captain HOBSON, whereby he was directed to establish a British sovereignty over "such lands as had become the property of British subjects," than they set about *land-sharking* in New Zealand with more vigour than ever. Certain ex-Missionaries, and especially the Mr WHITE mentioned by the *Port Philip Herald*, who are supplied with funds by parties in this country, have also made immense acquisitions. Small vessels have been sent from Sydney to various parts of the islands, filled with goods for the single purpose of buying land. Reliable letters just received direct from New Zealand, assure us that Captain HOBSON'S proclamation against *landsharking* is utterly disregarded, because applied to a country of which the Crown of England repudiates the sovereignty and asserts the independent nationality. Thus the Colonial Office has provided for the utmost cheapness of land in New Zealand. Speculators are flocking thither from the Australian Colonies, and creating a demand for labour, which can only be supplied from the Australian Colonies. So far as concerns the abstraction of labour for hire from the old settlements, our worst anticipations are in the course of rapid fulfilment.

But there is another sort of emigration from the old settlements to New Zealand, which cannot fail to ensue from the determination of the Government that land shall be very cheap in the new colony. When a labourer in New South Wales has saved the means of setting up on his own account, he will not attempt to grow wool. He wants capital for that mode of production. His object will be to obtain land, and to work thereon for the subsistence of his family without the aid of hired labour. He will be a solitary agriculturist. Now, for all the purposes of mere agriculture, the soil and climate of New Zealand are greatly superior to those of New South Wales. So surely, therefore, as land is cheaper in New Zealand than in New South Wales, there will be an extensive emigration from the latter to the former, not merely of labourers for hire, but also of the class who, having been labourers for hire, are about to become cultivations on their own account. The cheapness of land in New Zealand will drain New South Wales both of her hired labourers and of her small capitalists. This at least must occur, unless Parliament should correct the blunders of the Colonial Office, by rendering land dear in New Zealand, and providing the new colony with an emigration-fund of its own on the South Australian plan: and of any thing so beneficial to both Colonies we can now entertain no sanguine hope, notwithstanding the success of ELIOT'S recent motion in the House of Commons.

SPECTATOR, JULY 18.

The arrival of the West India packet brings intelligence from Jamaica to the 9th of June. Generally it is of a cheering character, as respects the crops, and the conduct of the Negroes; but on the 26th of May a serious disturbance had occurred at Falmouth. It appears that a party of Blacks, released from a slave-ship, had been taken to Jamaica, and placed as indentured servants with a planter in Westmoreland county. Several of these, dissatisfied with their lot, decamped; and found refuge in the house of Mr. WARD, a Baptist minister of Falmouth. Warrants were obtained for their arrest; but this was not effected till after a rencounter between a mob of Blacks, first with the police and afterwards with the military called in to assist the civil power. The mob assailed the soldiers with stones and various missiles, and did not disperse till the latter charged with fixed bayonets. Major HURY, who commanded the military, three privates, and a policeman, were hurt, but not severely. WARD, the Baptist minister, was very active in encouraging the rioters; and he was held to bail by the Falmouth Magistrates, together with other persons of the same religious faith, also implicated in the disturbances.

The Great Western reached Bristol early on Wednesday morning, having left New York on the 1st instant. she brought a very valuable cargo, and 122 passengers. The political news of importance by this arrival relates to the boundary question. On the 27th of June, President VAN BUREN had transmitted a message to Congress enclosing correspondence between Mr. Fox and Mr. FORSYTH; from which it appeared, that the British Government had accepted the last proposition from Washington, to appoint Commissioners to settle the line, and refer disputing points to an arbitrator. An amicable arrangement was universally expected.

Commercial affairs were still unprosperous in America. The Bank of the United States was reducing its expenses, and acting with prudence. There would be no dividend for the half-year ending in July.

LETT, a man of infamous notoriety, had been sentenced at Oswego to seven years' imprisonment for setting fire to the steamer Great Britain; but as the Sheriff was conducting him on the rail-way by night to the prison at Auburn, he contrived, though in fetters, to leap off the carriage and make his escape.

The Canadas continued perfectly tranquil.

THE NUNHEAD CEMETERY.—The cemetery at Nunhead was consecrated yesterday morning with the usual ceremonies by the Bishop of Winchester, the diocesan. The directors of the London Cemetery Company, to which the cemetery belongs, met his lordship at Camberwell at ten o'clock, and the procession moved on thence to the cemetery. There were present Mr. Kemble, M. P., one of the members for Surrey; Mr. Blount, of Mapledurham; the Rev. Dr. Russell, of the Charterhouse, and many other clergymen, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Wright, &c. The company, after the conclusion of the consecration, were entertained by the directors with an elegant *dejeuner* under a large tent erected for the occasion. The health of the Bishop of Winchester was drunk by the guests, for which his lordship returned thanks, and proposed the health of Mr. Kemble, which was drunk with great cordiality, and for which Mr. Kemble returned thanks. The health of Dr. Russell, who presided as chairman, was also drunk. The cemetery is well laid out over a space of 50 acres, surrounded with an iron railing. The architect is Mr. J. B. Bunning, to whom great praise is due for the taste displayed and for the plans and models of the chapels about to be erected. The view from the cemetery is very fine, commanding nearly the whole of London and a great portion of the counties of Kent and Surrey.

FOREIGN SUGAR.—From an official return just made it appears that the quantity of sugar the produce of foreign sugar refined in bond, under the act 3d and 4th William IV. c. 61, exported from London and the outports of the United Kingdom, between the 25th day of June 1839, and the 5th of July, 1840, was as follows:—To Russia, 19,890 cwt.; Sweden, 78; Norway, 401; Denmark, 1; Prussia, 609; Germany, 5236; Holland, 520; Belgium, 168; France, 925; Portugal, Azores, and Madeira, 1135; Spain and the Canaries, 8575; Gibraltar, 3561; Italy, 40,734; Malta, 3843; Ionian Islands, 6671; Morea and the Greek Islands, 1378; Turkey, 30,807; Syria and Palestine, 1397; Egypt, 1052; Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, 1882; Western Coast of Africa, 290; Cape of Good Hope, 163; Saint Helena, 17; Mauritius, 507; East Indies and China, 800; British settlements in Australia, 11,111; British North American Colonies, 36,900; British West Indies, 10,567; Foreign West Indies, 31; United States of America, 79: Mexico and South America States 421; Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man, 3605. Total 193,354 cwt., of which 129,200 cwt. were from London, and 64,154 cwt. from the outports. This return is interesting at a time when the great advance in the price of this necessary article of consumption has occasioned much speculation in the colonial produce.

The dreadnought line-of-battle ship, of 98 guns, which for the last nine years has been moored off the Royal Hospital at Greenwich, and has served the purpose of an hospital ship, sprung a leak the latter end of last week, and shipped water at the rate of from 14 to 18 inches per hour; the engine pumps were consequently obliged to be incessantly at work until the breach was temporarily secured with a piece of thick sail-cloth. On Tuesday morning the Lightning, government steamer, was attached to the Dreadnought for the purpose of towing her down to Sheerness, where she is to undergo repairs. As soon as her moorings had been removed, the noble ship floated majestically down the river after her pioneer, the Lightning, on the top of the tide. There being no rudder to the Dreadnought, it was necessary, in order to keep her steady to lash a steam tug-boat to each of her sides. She thus proceeded to her destination at Sheerness with a convoy of three steamers. At the time of her departure there were about 400 sick on board this floating hospital, all of whom, with the medical officers, nurses, &c., will remain on board during the time she is hauled up into dry-dock for repairs, which, it is expected, will not occupy above a week or two, when the Dreadnought will again take her station as an hospital-ship in the river.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES STREET. BY A. WILLARD.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

OVERLAND DISPATCH.

Vol. 1. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840. No. 3.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers of the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail.—To Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Twopence.

Agents in England, Mr. Richardson, Cornhill; Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes Street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1840.

SINCE the departure of the last Mail for Europe, news has been received from China up to the 30th June. Admiral Sir G. Elliot had arrived and followed Sir G. Bremer, who had proceeded as was conjectured to take possession of the Island of Chusan, having left a force to blockade Canton which had been announced *in form*. From Calcutta we find that the threatened war with Nepaul is far from certain. Only a Corps of Observation has been formed of 3 Regiments and advanced to the frontier. The most important intelligence from Scinde is the sad reverse which a force under Major Clibborn of the 1st Grenadier Regiment has met with, in an affair with the Beloochees, as he was proceeding with a Convoy to relieve the Garrison of Kahun, and which was principally attributable to a want of water in an inhospitable desert rocky pass. He was obliged to retreat with the loss of 4 Officers and about 200 men killed and one Officer wounded, another Officer died on account of extreme exhaustion. The names of the Officers killed are Captain Raitt of the 1st Grenadiers, Lieut. R. R. Moore also of the 1st, and Lieutenants Franklin and Williams of the 2nd Grenadiers and Capt. Heighington (who died from exposure afterwards) Lieut. Loch of the Cavalry is wounded but likely to recover. This success has roused the whole of the Beloochee tribes to Arms, and it has been found necessary to augment the Army in Scinde to 10,000 men. Major General Brooks is to Command. The Brigade of Cavalry consisting of H. M. 4th Light Dragoons and 3rd Bombay Cavalry are to be under Colonel Fendall of the former Corps, while Colonels Valiant K. H. and Farquharson are to Command the Infantry Brigades and Major Lloyd the Artillery. The whole Campaign in Scinde remains to be fought over again, and this state of affairs evinces the short-sightedness of the authorities who withdrew the former Army with such inconsiderate haste. The European Corps to be employed besides the 4th Dragoons are, 2 Squadrons of H. M. 15th Hussars, H.M. 40th and 41st Regts. Report also says the Queens Royals will advance from Deesa, but this wants confirmation. In consequence great activity pervades all the War Departments of Bombay. We shall refer our readers at once to our Extracts, as the intelligence we have given are the only events worth remarking in the columns of the Indian Journals for the past month.

MONTHLY PRECIS

OF INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

Aug. 31.—THE Head Quarters of the 25th Regiment embarked on Saturday for Scinde, we have been given to understand that it will be pushed on with all possible speed to Sukker, we wish the officers and men all success, though we fear it will be more a Service of, honor than profit. The former Campaign having carried off all chances of Prize money.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of 19th August reports the escape of Dost Mahommed and his son Akbar Khan from the King of Bokharah and that they are proceeding towards Cabul pursued by the Bokharah Troops. Should this prove true, he will probably throw himself on the protection of the British, and after all Shah Shoojah may retain undisputed possession of the Throne, as of course the Dost and his family will be well taken care of by us. If this should come to pass, it is the luckiest event which has occurred for some time.

The Cabul Force have been celebrating the anniversary of Ghuzni, and we have extracted an account of the entertainment for the benefit of our readers. Wine it appears was scarce at the Table. We wonder our Bombay Shopkeepers do not take the hint and send supplies up the Indus to the Northward as we should imagine ample profits would repay the outlay and risk.

Sept. 7.—BY the *Ardaseer* from China the 25th of June, we have been enabled to put our readers in possession of the latest news in our Extra of last night. That part of the expedition which had sailed under Sir T. E. Bremer had arrived, and a strict blockade had been declared as will be seen in our Columns. No active operations had occurred, and the non-arrival of the admiral Sir G. Elliot seemed to have prevented any arrangements on a large scale taking place. The Chinese had attempted in their usual clumsy way to burn the Fleet, but the only results had been an addition of firewood for the use of the Jolly Jack Tars. We have laid aside all other matter for the Chinese News, and as it possesses an overpowering interest at the present moment, we shall hold ourselves excused in neglecting much other intelligence. The Chinese with all their bravado, are evidently in a terrible funk, and the appointment of a new admiral shews their determination to get up a fight if they can. It is really almost lamentable to see so much imbecility allied to so much pride. China has for years offered a passive resistance to all violence, and is now for the first time to be opposed by European arms when perhaps she is least prepared. That such a dispensation is called for by the changed position of society in general, the hardie-t philanthropist cannot but allow. Here are a people comprising almost a 6th of the human race, opposing themselves to all improvement and classing all the rest of the world as barbarians, from a lack of opportunity of appreciating the arts and elegancies of European Life and usages. War is a destructive Science, but elegant arts tread on its heel, and we think it is in one of Ambrose Philips plays, "the Roman General says truly to the British Leader that wherever the Roman Legions conquered they brought Civilization in their train." An invasion of China may produce equal blessings, and also gain a footing for the sublime doctrines of Christianity, which will undoubtedly alike supplant the follies of Buddhism and the aphorisms of Confucius.

WE have received a letter from our kind correspondent P. which bears us out in the view we sometime ago took of poor Lieut. Clarke's affair with the Tribe of Murrees. The extracts from the letters of the Commandant of the Fort of Kahun of 20th July will be read with great interest and we feel persuaded that when the officers and men have such well grounded confidence in each other as the gallant little garrison of Kahun, it will require more bravery than the Belooches have yet shown to accomplish their destruction, as their watchword must be "victory or death" and the circumstance of two Sepoys gallantly withstanding and putting to flight 15 mounted men of the enemy in the open ground, plainly shews what sort of rabble they are composed of. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Brownes arrangements for defence. He has availed himself of every human means, and like a brave soldier calmly leaves the event in the hands of providence. It will be a dreadful blow to us to have such men destroyed, and bitterly will those reproach themselves who neglected to secure the public interests against the possibility of such a disaster. We trust that the approach of the Force under Major Clibborn will speedily relieve this heroic garrison from their critical situation, and that they will not have had famine to contend with, in addition to disease and unwearied vigils, which are sufficient to wear out the stoutest soldier. By another letter which we this day publish it will be seen that Captain Brownes last communication with Sukker was dated 22nd July two days later than that we give. It is also therein stated that one of the Politicals at Shikarpoor had heard that Khan was actually captured and all murdered, but that it was *only report*, and Major Clibborn's Force would be in the Hills by the 25th of August.

A few days must relieve our suspence and we can only offer fervent aspirations for the safety of Kahun and its brave and devoted Defenders.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A short time since there was a controversy between yourself and the journal which has arrogated to itself the title of the *Bombay United Service Gazette* "lucus a non lucendo," regarding the conduct of the brave Lieutenant Clarke's detachment whichwas destroyed in Upper Sinde. *The Military, Pa-* "*per par excellence*" urging the doctrine that because *four* men out of *one hundred and fifty* had managed to escape with their lives, they should be visited with the severest punishment as deserters from their posts it being of course *impossible* that any British soldier should survive a defeat even when out-numbered thirty to one man, I have the pleasure to forward extracts from a letter just received from the Officer Commanding that "Castle Dangerous" Fort Kahun, by which you will perceive that he does not at all coincide with the sapient Editor of the journal above named, and that there is as little foundation for charging Lieutenant Clarke wish rashness, as for supposing that the sepoys of the Kalee Paltun have failed to maintain the established reputation of that old Corps. My brave and esteemed friend tho' writing in the highest spirits appears in a very critical situation, and from last accounts received seems to apprehend more from famine than from the assaults of his enemy. Perhaps as the *Courier* and *Times* newspapers gave currency to a report attaching also the charge of rashness to Lieutenant Clarke, they will do his memory the justice of copying my informants statement, who from his situation is better able to judge than ourselves as to the correctness of the charge.

I remain Sir,
Your Obedt. Servt.
P.

GUZERAT.

FORT KAHUN, 20*th July* 1840.

——— Poor Clarke! Believe not one word of those reports in the Papers about his rashness. He had a most desperate game to play—you cannot conceive what a country he had to pass through, passes where 100 brave men would defeat 10,000. If he had retreated as advised, the Murrees would have followed him up the whole way to Pullojee from whence he was 40 miles. Night and day he would have had no peace, and the chances are would have lost most of his men picked off from the rocks, and all his Camels, 500 of these would stretch 2 miles thro' some of the passes. Now it strikes me that Clarke thought giving these fellows a check at first starting, might deter them from following him up, and how often we see a rush of a few brave men have that effect? To conclude, it is my own decided opinion, after campaigning in these hills I may say since October last, that unless the Murrees had been checked at the outset, poor Clarke could *never* have got his convoy safe to Pullojee. Although *my* detachment coming up consisted of 300 Infantry, a gun, and 50 Horse, yet I could never cover my convoy as I wished, I was obliged to leave much to fate. Poor Clarke whenever you hear a word said against him you have my authority to deny it in toto. Rashness!!! I know to the contrary, whenever I asked his opinion coming up, when 3 or 4 times we had a difficult game to play, it was always one of sound sense and free from rashness. The whole authority of the writer in the newspaper is derived from a rascally Beloochee guide who would sell his father for 5 Rupees and who no doubt abandoned Clarke when the enemy was perceived.

——— My situation is not an enviable one but far from perilous, for tho' I have the whole of this tribe against me, and a report of another the Kojacks about to join them, I feel confident with God's blessing of being able to hold my post against them till I obtain relief. I have been strengthening myself every possible way, with ditches, double walls, stakes and palisades. My walls, 900 yards, are far too extensive for the number of men I have, so that I have strengthened a small inner Fort to fall back on, in the event of being overpowered by superior numbers. Do not think me presumptious, but the fact is that I have reason to think much higher of the sepoys than some writers in the papers appear to do. particularly, I have every confidence in the *pluck* of the old Regiment—the conduct of the men has been and continues most admirable. I have further seen a great deal of these rascally Beloochees, and have no opinion of their courage unless they have some 30 to 1 man. Their numbers are however much too great to admit of my being in any degree loose. At night *every* man is on duty, and each division and man has his particular post, every follower likewise falls in with a thick club in his hands. The men are in excellent spirits, but we have had enough of it: working parties all day, and duty every night, and 97 out of 150 covered with ulcers. Our turn is coming, and if we do not revenge the massacre of our poor Companions I am much mistaken. I have reported being able to hold out till the 1st September, but unless then relieved shall be badly off for provisions. As to attempting any thing offensive. By Jove these Beloochees beset us in our very den! I dare not show my nose 500 yards from the walls, for they are always hovering about, and unfortunately there is a dry river about a mile off where they lie concealed and watching their opportunity come galloping out by dozens. The other morning some twenty bullock drivers in spite of repeated warnings went off about a mile to procure forage. Some 150 horsemen watching their movements cut in between them and the fort. I got the gun screwed round and threw out a few men flanked by two bastions, by these means we saved 11 men out of the 20. The shell from the gun sent the Beloochees to the right about knocking over 3 of them. This morning I had the pleasure of promoting 2 sepoys on the spot for bravery. They were out with 10 or 12 Camel men close outside the fort cutting forage, when 15 horsemen rode at them, instead of bolting they cooly pulled up let drive right into the Horsemen's faces, knocking one over, the rest made off, thereby saving the Camel men who otherwise must have been cut up.

WE have received the following intelligence from a kind correspondent:—

"Well here we are in a pretty pickle, the Wolf has come at last, and sure enough it is no joke. Misfortunes come thick and fast and all resulting from grand political errors. Don't be surprised if you see us all tumbling into Bombay some fine morning like the China man's ducks with a whipper in after them. What the politicals have been dreaming about for the last year, leaving Kholat unprotected I cannot imagine, it is an enigma, poor Loveday has been sacrificed there upon the altar of their stupidity. The bare idea of leaving an officer and 30 men to defend such an important fortress bespeaks imbecility of the highest kind. Loveday with his party acted most gallantly, and had there been only 200 men under him instead of 30, results very different would have happened. While he was defending one side of the fort against the rabble of Merab Khan's Son, the opposite face was attacked, to which he sent a havildar and 12 men. This gallant little band found the followers of Shah Nuwaz acting a most treacherous part, and helping the besiegers over the wall, but in an instant they attacked them and drove the assailants back in a most gallant manner, and such was the panic that these wretches dared not come on again. In this way the fort was defended for 3 days, when Shah Nuwaz alarmed lest double vengance should be inflicted on him, capituiated. The old begum Mother promised faithfully that Loveday should not be hurt, he was permitted to write despatches to Captain Bean at Quetta, and the next day prohibited writing in any other than the Persian character add language, that they might see what was written. He was at lhngth put under a guard of 200 men, and his last litter contains a gloomy foreboding toat his life would not bo spared. The wretches are now scattering themselves all over the country pindering in all directions and they vow they will descend into the plains and plunder Northern Cutchee, and loot Baugh, Dadur &c. The politicals apprehensive of this, having a treasury of 80,000 Rs. at Baugh, made an earnest requisition for troops, 250 men 23rd Regiment N I. under Watkins and Cartwright with a 6 pounder gun were started off sharp, with orders to proceed as quick as possible, and another party of two officers 2nd Grenadiers with 100 men from that Regiment and 100 men from the 23rd left for Shikarpore. We have now scarcely 200 fighting Sepoys in Camp. All the Sepoys of the different Regiments have their jee nearly worked out of them, but the patience of the Hindoo character is beautifully seen, they never grumble. A native letter received by one of the politicals at Shikapore mentions that Kahun is actually captured, and all murdered but as it is only REPORT we are *all in hopes it is untrue*. Major Clibborn's force will be in the Hills by the 25th instant, and then we shall know for certain. No letters from Brown have been received since 22nd July. I imagine as soon as you hear of Khelat being re-taken. Brown being cut up, and Kahun taken, the whole of Upper Scinde among the wild tribes being up in arms, the knocked up condition of the troops, the small and inefficient detachments scattered over the country, the preparations for an approaching conflict in the Punjab, the death of poor Stevenson, you will say with the frogs in the fable "it may be fine fun for you, but it is death to us." The Bengal 38th are ordered from Ferozpoor immediately, and 3 more Companys Her Majesty's 40th from Kurrache they, are *the beoys*, we have 130 of them here and finer men I would not wish to see. With these we would defend Sukkur against all the Beloochees in the world. Their presence always inspires courage in the native soldier, and side by side they would maintain a desperate conflict. It is still very hot, and the marching of the troops all over the country exceedingly trying, and knocks them up, but there is no help for it. It must be done, the tenor of our residence here demands it. If any of your antiquary gentlemen in Bombay want to procure fossil remains having a reference to bones left by Alexander's army, send him to Scinde. Most likely if we are kept here another hot season he will pick up ours, which by that time will be forgotten to whom they belonged and they will suit exactly to hitch in among the researches of the bone grabbing set. Many a learned lecture might be delivered as to whether they actually belonged to Alexander himself or to one of his Generals.

You will be amused to hear that we are using blue Russian Paper as envelopes to our officials. It has a water mark of an oval form with a Bear standing on his two hind legs supporting a sceptre, the whole surmounted by a Crown. I enclose you it as a specimen, I always thought the term "Bear" was a mark of reproach for the autocrat of the Russian Empire, but I imagine from this it is used there in the same emblematic manner as the lion is in England."

Sept. 14.—MAJOR GENERAL BROOKS is enroute for Bombay to take command of the Forces in Scinde He is expected here from Mhow on the 26th Instant and proceeds we are informed to his destination without delay. We have no doubt his arrival at the scene of action will be hailed by the Troops he is about to command, and we wish the General and his Brigade a plenteous harvest of laurels and a quantum sufficit of *substantial* Prize Money. Though we much fear the latter will be less plentiful than the former. The *Charles Forbes* and *Benares* sailed on Saturday with part of the 21st and 23rd Regiments. The 8th Regiment is on its way down from Sattarah and is expected at Panwell about the 22nd. The News from Scinde gives a brighter prospect of affairs. A letter from Captain Browne at Kahun dated 17th of August had been received at Sukkur. His party was safe at the time, and looking out for Major Clibborn's force which would probably arrive at Kahun about the 25th or 30th of the month. So we trust the gallant Band are long since relieved, and that some especial mark of the favor of Government will be bestowed both on Officers and Men, as we know few who have deserved better at its hand.

WE have received our Calcutta Papers to the 19th of August, they contain no News of any importance, the *Madras United Service Gazette* of 4th September mentions the Deaths of Lieutenant General Dighton and Colonel Laurence Macdowall of that establishment, but contains no other intelligence of interest.

We have also received a *Delhi Gazette* of the 2nd of September from which we give Extracts.

A letter from Lieutenant Shakespear at Khiva mentioned Captain Abbott's being alive, and his being en route to Orembourg, minus a finger, also that Colonel Stoddart is reported to have been poisoned at Bokhara.

It appears also that six European Corps are to be employed, if War takes place with Nepaul, viz. H. M. 3rd, 9th, 21st, 31st, 44th and 62nd Regiments. This account differs from that given by our Contemporary of the *Times* who in his Extra of Saturday's Date, which we received only yesterday morning, states as follows :—

"The order for the assembling of the Army of observation upon Nepaul is out. The following corps to rendezvous at Mozerfferpore, 3rd, 8th, 23rd, 36th, 50th, 58th, 68th, and 73rd N. I., also a wing of the 2nd Local Horse and the 8th, 40th and 41st N. I to hold themselves in readiness to move at a moments notice. H. M. 21st, 31st, and 62nd are the Europeans to be employed if the rascals do not come to terms."—*Calcutta, 28th August, ½ past* 5 P. M.

DELHI GAZETTE, SEPTEMBER 2.

A Letter from Lieutenant Shakespeare dated Khiva 3d July, states that he has certain accounts of Captain Abbott having reached Dusk Keelia where a Russian Surgeon amputated the middle finger of his right hand, and he has been *sent on*, so says our informant to Orembourg. He is represented as having had a very narrow escape.

He mentions that a report is prevalent that Colonel Stoddart has been poisoned.

This is however contradicted by a letter from Colonel Stoddart, received at a neighbouring station, in which it is stated that the Mussulmans of Bokhara caused the unfortunate Colonel to be circumcised before all the people on the 12th ultimo, had his grave dug, threw him into it and spat upon and otherwise ill-treated him, but they spared his life, we suppose on the same principle as the cat does that of a mouse that they may divert themselves with him as long as they can; will Government ever interfere in the unfortunate man's behalf?

Among the authentic *on dits* of the day, may be numbered the following :—The Queen's 9th, now at Agra, are likely to proceed to Almorah, the Commissariat at Dinapore have received an order, to purchase Elephants and Bullocks to a large extent, and it is given out that a large force is to be formed at Goruckpore as an Army of observation for Nepaul.

Six European Corps are to be employed we hear, in the Nepaul campaign, the 6th; 31st; 44th; 3d; 21st and some other, the 26nd we suppose; two Native Corps are to be offered a subsidiary force and if they wont accept it they are to be forced to do so; however, we hear from very good authority that nothing is decided upon, and some of our correspondents predict no war after all. The news from China, now daily expected, will, it is supposed, bring matters to a decision.

We also hear that some troops are to move from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, and that a Regiment will leave Delhi for Kurnaul to be replaced by the Regiment from Meerut, but this is only *on* on *dit*.

Sep. 16 —We have received the *Agra Ukhbar*, of the 15th September but it contains no intelligence, but what we were before acquainted with. Preparations are making by the Bengal Troops to aid in the re-capture of Khelat, the 38th Bengal Native Infantry was to march forthwith from Ferozepoor for Sukker. We are glad to see that a respectable force will take the field in Scinde, and we trust such a lesson will be read to the Beloochee Tribes as will astonish them for once in a way, and procure tranquillity and peace for the country for the past time since the arrival of the British Troops. It would be a good policy to disarm the Tribes as much as possible and establish a chain of Posts throughout the Country (for a time at least) which could support each other in the emergency of an attack. We rather imagine that no stand will be made by the new chief of Khelat, but a wearying and protracted Campaign in the Hills will be resorted to, to thin our Numbers and distract our Troops. We fear much difficulty will present itself in such a system of warfare. It will be an especial piece of good luck if Nusseer Khan will make a stand at Khelat as the affair may soon be finished, but if he once takes to the fastnesses of his strong country, It may not be one season that will see a period put to the contest. We trust there will be as little diplomacy as possible. Our exploits in that line in Scinde have not been so remarkably felicitous as to make us wish for any more Machiavalism. We are only sorry for one circumstance and that is the remote chance of relief which the Regiments who have been so long there, can now have to expect. From Bombay scarcely any more Regiments can be spared, Eleven of Infantry out of 26, besides Engineers and Artillery are all ready either on Foreign Service or proceeding to it. Who can say we do not require an augmentation? Should a strong force be required to send to the Red Sea from whence are Troops to be brought? We have commenced operations on a grand scale in India, but the means and materiel of the army are not increased. Grasping at China with one hand, we touch the straits of Babel-el-Mandel with the other, while over our heads the lowering clouds of a Nepaul war threaten our gigantic idol of Power. We cannot look back. We are bound to support Shah Shoojah and assert the honor of the British name throughout the East. We are the Paramount Power and that Supremacy must be maintained at any cost or risque. A further delay of increased means in the shape of an addition to the ranks of our army cannot long be delayed. The Proprietors of India Stock at home must be contented with abridged profits or the time may come when none may be left to divide and an empty exchequer call for pecuniary sacrifices instead. Ten new Regiments of Infantry and 2 of Cavalry with 2 more Troops of Horse artillery would find ample occupation in the Bombay Army at the present period, and even then if we occupied all our own stations, there would be none to spare for any sudden call for foreign Service. Old events are passing away, a New day is springing up in India and we hope that as necessity urges, a liberal and enlightened policy will wait on events, and that the stupendous power which has been raised in the East from humble beginnings by an association of merchants in the days of Elizabeth and brought to its present dizzy height under the sway of another Queen of Great Britain may not be lost by the graspings of cupidity or the Councils of imbecility. The administration of the Noble Earl at the head of affairs in India has hitherto been marked by signal successes and we rely on his sagacity to take early measures that the position we have gained with such efforts of genius and such superhuman exertions, be not lost or abated by timid measure and temporizing expedients. Our cry is again "Augmentation."

Sept. 18.—We have received our files of Bengal Papers to the 3rd of September at a late hour. We give a few extracts. It appears the War with Nepaul is *still doubtful*, while the Usurper of the throne of the Burmese Empire, seems far from easy on his Seat, we shall look out eagerly for further particulars as to a War with the Goorkhas, who are perhaps the bravest of the Hindoo Race, at least their conduct as auxiliaries with the British, has always proved them to be most gallant in all affairs where "the bubble reputation was to be sought at the canon's mouth."

A letter from Rangoon, of the 13th instant, says :—

"Our Myo Woon, or Governor, died on the 11th instant. The night after coronation at Ameerapoora, a fire broke out and destroyed, it is said 3,500 houses. Many lives were lost in the fire or by water. In all Eastern States, it is customary to name the heir apparent. His Majesty at Ameerapora, however, will not do this. This is remarkable and extraordinary. From the non-completion of certain vessels which His Majesty intended to build at Ava, I presume, he is about to abandon the idea of following the trading example which the Pasha of Egypt has set to rulers. All is quiet, and dull as quiet."

A letter from Dinapore, of the 25th ultimo, states, that Major Sage had just returned from an official tour on the Nepaul Frontier, and reported the whole border country, which he had traversed, to be in a most tranquil state.—*Hurkaru, September* 2.

Sept. 21.—A rumour has been afloat for some days past that the reason for the postponement of the sale of Malabar Point Bungalows, is, that the seat of Supreme Government is finally decided by the Authorities in England to be in Bombay. If this be true we trust to see our little Island assuming the place she is entitled to, in Indian Politics as much by her Geographical position, as her speedy communication with the Mother Country. What new arrangements may wait upon the actual Establishment of *this measure*, we are yet unacquainted with, but we trust they will be such as will tend as much to the advantage of the Anglo Indian Community at large, as the Bombay public in particular.

THE *Delhi Gazette* of the 9th of September gives us the information that a Brigade of Observation is to be formed at Champarun to watch the motions of the Nepaulese, and advance, if circumstances render it necessary, three Regiments are named. We give the extract :

"Whether a Nepaulese campaign, is or is not to be the order of the day; we are informed that a Brigade of Infantry is ordered to assemble at Champarun to watch the Nepaulese, this is a preliminary measure and may lead to others, if necessary. The Regiments said to be ordered, are the 28th, 41st, and 67th N. I.

It would appear however from the spirit of the Bengal Papers that a War with Nepaul is not apprehended as immediate. No doubt our successes or reverses in China will cause either a rise or fall in the barometer of the temper of the Goorkha Court towards us, as it is well known the Chinese exert an extraordinary influence over the Nepaulese and would probably intrigue with them to league against us. At present when such immense Armaments are required on all sides, we should hail a pacification with our Northern frontier Neighbours as a peculiarly felicitous event.

LETTERS from Quetta of the 7th August represent Captain Bean and his force now augmented to 800 Infantry, 4 Horse Artillery Guns and 100 of Shah Shoojah's Horse as in high spirits. Expecting to be attacked by the Beloochees but quite ready to give them a warm reception. Their success in the affair with Major Clibborn's party will probably accelerate an attack and we trust they will receive a second edition of what they got at Quetta before, which may chance to take some of the conceit out of them.

We are truly sorry to announce bad tidings, but what we give to the public has been furnished to us from such a source as leaves no room (we regret to say) for doubt. The party under Major Clibborn proceeding with the Convoy to relieve Kahun has been attacked in the hills and obliged to retreat with the loss of Three Officers killed and many men. The numbers not hitherto stated." The names of the Officers are Captain Raitt, Lieutenant Moore, and Ensign Williams. The two former of the first and the latter of the second Grenadiers—Our time does not permit us to add to this account which is sufficiently distressing. It is supposed the immense line of 600 Camels was in a great measure the cause of the disaster.—The fears entertained now for Captain Browne's party are justly great.—160 Recruits for H. M. 40th Regiment proceed to Kurachee on the 22nd in the *Hugh Lindsay* and the 8th Regiment on the 24th in the Steamer *Cleopatra*, we understand Brigadier Valiant K. H. has volunteered to proceed to take command of his Regiment, the whole of which is as we hear immediately to take the field.

We have nothing to add to the melancholy intelligence of the retreat and severe loss of Major Clibborn's party. It has fallen upon us like a thunder clap, and we are much mistaken, if this is not the precursor of more disasters. Here are one regiment of Native Infantry and the left Flank Company of another (formerly one Battalion though now two separate Regiments) both *Grenadiers*, the very picked men of the Bombay Army, each Corps famed for maintaining desperate conflicts with superior forces at Mangalore and Corygaum, with a body of Cavalry and Guns, repulsed and forced to retreat by hordes of undisciplined mountaineers with the loss of every thing, but honor. That the affair must have been desperate, is proved by the returns, 3 officers, (for we have only heard of that number and had our information from the best authority) and 200 men out of a Force consisting of not more than 600 Bayonets in all, is as great as the usual casualties of a pitched Battle. The fate of Captain Browne's party is now indeed doubtful, and we can only leave the event in the hands of a merciful Providence. That a very obstinate campaign may be expected there can be no doubt, and we hear it rumoured that another regiment of Europeans is to be sent forthwith to the scene of action. The Sepoy is as intrepid as any soldier on the face of the Earth, but continued reverses bow down the spirit, and these Beloochees hitherto by their superior numbers have proved an overmatch for all the parties they have met with, in their own Mountains. The presence of more Europeans would cheer our dispirited ranks and one decisive action fought by their side would shew these savages that the Hindoo is as brave and physically formidable as faithful to his colours. Lord Keane has been much blamed by many for not employing the Native Army more during the Affghanistan Campaign, and we think deservedly. At Ghuzni the 16th, 35th and 48th Bengal Regiments formed no part of the Storming party, while the Bombay 19th were merely lookers on at the fray, though they might have been employed, and would no doubt have emulated their comrades in the race of glory, and at Khelat one Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry alone contributed to its fall. The Beloochees have had time to recover from the panic which succeeded to these events, they have seen with what small means a great enterprize was effected by the British, and uniting for once against the common enemy have determined to destroy the weak outposts which a fatuous policy sprinkled over the Country in detail, and make one desperate effort to recover the sovereignty of their Native Wilds and fastnesses. We fear the struggle is now only beginning, and that the Indian Government are entering into a contest which will be protracted and expensive, without results commensurate with the sacrifices of blood and treasure which must be made. It remains also to be seen when this News reaches lower Scinde, whether the Country of the plains which has been lately represented as so tranquil, will remain in that quiescent state, or will join with the Tribes of the Mountains to shake off the Invaders. Verily we shall pay an awful price for fixing an intrusive King on the throne of Cabul, whose friendship after all, hated and despised as he is by his nobles and subjects, would not avail us the least, in an Invasion of India from the North West. However the die is cast, and it is too late to look back, Regiments are being pushed on to the scene of action, and the new Brigadier Major General Brooks will probably arrive in Bombay on Saturday next. Brigadier Valiant has offered his services to Government to command his Regiment in the ensuing campaign, and we trust that fine Corps (which by letters from Sukker, we understand to be in the highest order) will strike terror into the hearts of the Beloochees and take signal vengeance for our losses and reverses. We have so often recurred to the necessity of augmentation that we fear to nauseate our readers. However the Wolf has come to our doors at last with a *vengeance*, and we shall perhaps get that from the fears of the Home authorities, which was not to be expected from their justice. No matter from what such a boon takes its rise, we have no doubt the Army will not be severe in scrutinizing the motives but,

"Take the goods, the God's provide."

Sept. 23.—We are glad to hear that there is no no doubt that Aden is about to be put into a permanent state of defence. The Turkish Wall is to be repaired and strengthened, and orders have been given for Batteries to be constructed facing the Sea towards *Front Bay*. We are very sorry to learn that sickness to a great extent prevails in the 10th and 16th Regiments N. I. and the Native Details. Scurvy of a bad type is very prevalent, and diseases of all kinds prove the unsuitableness of the climate and Station to Native constitutions. The 10th have not enough men off duty, to relieve the whole of the Detachment at the Turkish Wall. During this Month (September) on account of the number of men in Hospital about 60, will have to stand fast at the Wall until the next relief. We have been informed that the great reason for the increase of Scurvy among the Native Troops is the want of Vegetables. Why then should not Potatoes in large quantities be sent, while small Salad, Mustard, and Cress might assuredly be grown with a little attention and care. We are informed that small Grapes of delicious flavor are procurable there at the proper Season, and Dates of a good quality all the year round. We have no doubt that when it is seen that there is no intention of abandoning the Station on the part of Government, and good substantial Pendauls are built for the Native Regiments and efficient Bazars established, together with a clearance of all the filth usually collected in an Arab Town that the climate will begin to be more endurable. Aden has been from the remotest ages a place of importance. It figures in Ancient History and was alternately contested by the Turks and Portuguese in the 14th Century when the latter power became so formidable in the Eastern Seas. It fell into the power of the legitimate owners of the Soil the *Arabs*, and its declension may be dated from that time. The remains of a noble Roman Acqueduct attest its claims to classic reminiscence, and some remnants of European fortifications recal the days of an Alberguerque. That it is capable of being again made the Emporium of an extended Commerce there is no doubt. It is situated nearer to the Coffee districts than Mocha, and the interior access to them is represented to be easier. The Town of Senna is only distant 7 or 8 days journey for Cafilas of Camels, and many other large Towns in Yemen are within an easy journey. The Country to the Northward produces Gums and Frakincense as well as Coffee, and there is already a considerable Trade in Honey and Wax, which are produced of a very fine quality, and the former brought to the Bombay Market in dried Gourds. An immensely valuable Commerce might be entered into with the opposite Coast from whence Gold Dust, Ivory, Ostrish feathers, Hides, &c. &c. might be procured, and European goods exchanged. Aden also possesses one great advantage which is that it may be entered by Shipping at any season of the year. The greatest drawback is the climate which is very oppressive, and unfortunately gets more suffocating as night sets in. This is of course very trying to the constitution of Europeans. When better houses are erected that even may be more supportable, the few now there, are principally made of Frame work brought up from Bombay and thatched with a sort of Jowlee so wretched as to admit the rain like a sieve and of course scarce any defence from a broiling sun. Most of the residents have the fly of their Tents put up inside as a further protection. The easy and frequent communication with Bombay by Sea is no slight advantage and we have little doubt that the policy which dictated the permanent occupation of Aden as a British possession, will not be one of the least fortunate events which have signalized the administration of the present Governor General of British India.

Sept. 25.—We last night received our Calcutta Papers of the 8th and 9th of September they are all full of the News from China of the 30th of June which we give in our Extracts.

THROUGH the kindness of a correspondent we are enabled to offer to our readers such intelligence from Aden up to the 7th of September, as cannot fail to be interesting to the public at large. It appears from our letters that the Political Agent Captain Haines has (very properly) been invested with a discretionary power by the Court of Directors, to act in any emergency without reference to the government here. In consequence he has purchased or treated for several Islands which are of importance in the present crisis of affairs. That a momentous period has arrived to the British interests in the Red Sea, there can be no doubt, and it appears that the 28th

of July was the latest date granted by the 4 Powers; Austria, Russia, Prusia and England, to the Pacha of Egypt to make up his mind on the propositions offered to him. He is called on to relinquish all Syria with the exception of the sovereignty of St. Jean d'Acre, and he appears (and we rather imagine it is appearance only) to be determined to defy the Powers and not to abate an inch of his pretensions. The Russians have an army of 70,000 men ready to precipitate on Syria. France it is said proposes to remain neutral and the Americans also, but the former power has a number of her most active officers in all directions, and an arrangement has been entered into by them according to which they are to gain possession of the Island of Massuah* whilst a French Fleet is expected in that quarter. The Political Agent has as it is said ascertained by his spies that Mahommed Ali has been concerned in instigating the Arabs to attack Aden, where in case of War with France. Batteries are being erected, and some English Frigates are expected hourly to assist the British Forces. The last news received from Egypt, was that *our fleet* with 8 or 9 Steamers was off Alexandria, and that the Pacha had forced a conscription of 70,000 men. A few days will probably put us in possession of important News, as the wily old Pacha is now brought to bay and must either fight or give in. In the present posture of affairs the occupation of Aden will probably be found one of the wisest measures of diplomacy in the East.

* Massuah, a small island in the Red Sea, near the coast of Abyssinia, about three quarters of a mile long, and half as broad, one third of which is occupied by houses, another by cisterns for receiving rain-water, and one reserved for a burial place. It has an excellent harbour, with water sufficiently deep for ships of any size to the edge of the island; and so well secured, that they may ride in safety let the wind blow from what quarter or with what degree of strength it will. By the ancients it was called *Sebasticum Os*, and was formerly a place of great consequence on account of its harbour, from whence a very extensive commerce was carried on, and possessed a share of the Indian trade in common with other ports of the Red Sea near the Indian Ocean.

THREE great questions now agitate the public mind, the War in China, the pending Egyptian Hostilities, and the approaching Campaign in Scinde, a few days ought to bring us some intelligence of what is going on at Canton, though we rather opine that nothing decisive will be known for some time, without Sir G. Elliot should set aside Sir Gordon Bremer's arrangements on his arrival. The next mail which may be expected very soon if we are to judge from the speed with which the Victoria Steamer reached Aden, will probably bring us certain news of the determination of the Pacha. We repeat our opinion borne out by those who have had good opportunities of judging of the man, that Mahomed Ali will resist to the last possible safe moment and then succumb. He relies on French assistance, but we doubt of its being offered effectually, and indeed so many conflicting interests are mixed up in the question that it would not be surprizing if any of the powers concerned played a back game of their own, and with the exception of Great Britain there may be little sincerity in the wish to settle the *vexata questio* at all. We undertand some parties who had intended proceeding by the Steamer which goes on the 30th, have given up the intention of proceeding by the Overland Route. We think they would have little to apprehend by prosecuting their original intention and in the event of a War, the French privateers in channel would be on the look out for homeward bound Ships from India, so that by avoiding Scylla they might light upon Charibdis. The third question the Campaign in Scinde will now we are happy to say be undertaken with commensurate means and we hope to see it pushed on to a glorious and profitable termination.

Not a year has glided over our heads since we were feasting the Heroes of Affghanistan, and toasting the Commerce of Scinde—Look at the state of affairs now.—A correspondent informs us that two Troops of Horse Artillery, the whole of the 4th Light Dragoons, with a Wing of H. M's 41st are under orders for immediate service in Scinde,—that Colonel Fendall is to be appointed to the command of the Cavalry Brigade, Colonels Valiant and Farquharson, to Brigades of Infantry, Major Lloyd to that of Artillery and Major General Brookes to command the whole Force. Our correspondent also states, that a requisition has been made on the Madras Government for the services of 2 Squadrons of H. M's 15th "Hussars," truly this looks much like having to fight the Belochistan campaign over again.—Had our policy not have been so shortsighted, the evils and disasters that have befallen our brave Troops might have been averted. Instead of upholding our authority,—with an eyelooked for parsimony, the Supreme Government declared that the country could, and should take care of itself, and that the resources in John Company's coffers were not sufficient, nor did the time or policy dictate, our employing an army of occupation in a conquered, country. It was just and right they thought to place Shah Soojah on the throne of Cabool,—and having effected this, their comprehension stopped,—and honour, and firmness were abandoned for political expediency, and they reposed in quiet faith upon a hallow and imposed treaty with Scinde to secure the peace of that country through which all operations must be carried on from Bombay. The native chiefs being not in a condition then to hazard our hostility, allowed us to pursue our inclinations, not only without risk, but with decisive effect. Would that we could say that there was even a prospect of the same being still the case. Our half measures have contrived to inspire the Tribes with the idea, that we have not Troops at command to retain the conquered country, and emboldened with the sucess of a Skirmish, they have ventured to recapture Forts, and face the British Lion in the open field. It is too late to talk of the difficulties and expense attending a campaign. No half measures will now answer the purpose, no paltry considerations of economy ought to be suffered to interfere, but a strict determination to carry out our line of policy by the force of arms. Since the return of the corps D'Armee from Scinde, Our measures have been that of an empty sound, mere boastful prating,—postponement of all that was most needful (the having at hand a large reserve Force) and indiscreetly harrassing a body of Troops with out post duty, for what! for what! we say! why to be cut up and laughed at by ruuenemies the Belochees who while we were ol mbering in tranquility at Sukkur, Quetah and other Stations, were collecting Forces to face, beat, and disgrace their conquerors. Nothing but "War to the knife" will now intimidate our enemies, nothing but a combination of firmness and courage will avail us swhen opposed to the wild mountaineer. Our arms having once been victorious, they will attribute their present success to a want of confidence on their own part in former attacks and persuaded with this idea, we trust they will make such attacks in the open field as will by their result make them for ever after respect the British flag.

Sept. 23.—A Meeting of the Members of the New Bengal Steam Fund, Archdeacon Dealtry in the Chair, took plaee at Calcutta on the 9th September. The Precursors headed by Mr. Turton fought hard with the Anti-Precursors under Greenlaw. When will this knotty point be decided? They talk and argue and still do nothing, and so in our opinion will they *ever*. In the mean time they abuse our Bombay Dawkar rangements and will files of Papers not lift a hand to help themselves. Our come down to the 10th Instant, we have given some extracts but have found nothing in their columns which demand remark.

IT is rumoured that the Ameers of Scinde have been discovered to have given Dost Mahommed advice to hold out and not surrender to the British. It is also pretty generally suspected that they have incited Mehrab Khan's son to make the attempt on Khelat. If these should turn out to be facts, Hydrabad may not escape scot free this time when the force advances, and our Army may come in for a little prize money as a solace for their toils. It seems rather strange so large a force as 10,000 Men should be sent to Scinde now, as we should imagine it was more than commensurate with the magnitude of the expected Service. However the Seikhs are in anything but a tranquil state, and the presence of so large an Army may act as a sedative on Now Nehal Sing and his party. However the matter may turn out, we wish Major General Brookes and the fine Force he will have under him all glory and renown. It is quite gratifying to see a Company's Officer leading our Troops in the field and looks like a promise of better things to come, for the Indian Army. General Brooks is now at Poona and may we hear be expected down directly. The remainder of the 8th Regiment N. I. sailed we believe on Saturday for Kurrachee.

WE have received *Southern Australian* Papers from Adelaide up to the 14th of July from which we have made extracts. The following piece of information is interesting as shewing the increasing population of this rising Colony:

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA IN 1839.

WE are enabled to place before our readers the following return of the number of emigrants who have proceeded to South Australia during the year 1839. The number of free emigrants in the year has been 1,263 males, and 1,312 females; the number of labouring emigrants, paying their own passage, has been, 157 males. 61 females; the number of children has been, 944 males, and 848 females. There have gone to the Colony, therefore 2,798 adults 1762 children,—forming a total of 4,590 emigrants.—*South Australian Record.*

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BOMBAY ARMY. SEPTEMBER 1840.

CORPS.	STATION.
BRIGADE OF HORSE ARTY. HD. QRS.	POONA.
1st Troop	Poona.
2nd Troop	Poona.
3rd Troop	Under orders for Mhow.
4th Troop	Deesa.
1st Battalion Artillery Head Quarters	Ahmednuggur.
1st Company	Ahmednuggur.
2nd Do	Bombay and Persian Gulf.
3rd Do	Lower Scinde.
4th Do	Bombay.
2nd Battalion Artillery Head Quarters	Bombay.
1st Company	Bombay.
2nd Do	Bhooj.
3rd Do	Bombay.
4th Do	Aden.
Golundauze Battalion Head Quarters	Ahmednuggur.
1st Company	Ahmednuggur.
2nd Do	Bhooj.
3rd Do	Upper Scinde.
4th Do	Ahmedabad.
5th Do	Lower Scinde.
6th Do	Nuggur.
7th Do	Baroda.
8th Do	Aden.
1st Cavalry	Deesa.
2nd Do	Mhow.
3rd Do	Under orders for Scinde.
1st European Regiment	Karrack and Aden.
2nd Do	Poona.
1st Grenadier Regiment	Field Service Scinde.
2nd Do	Do. and Kurrachee.
3rd Regiment N. I.	Mhow.
4th Do	Baroda.
5th Do	Scinde.
6th Do	En route from Deesa to Scinde.
7th Do	Mhow.
8th Do	En route from Sattarah to Scinde.
9th Do	Ahmedabad.
10th Do	Aden.
11th Do	Ahmedabad.
12th Do	Bombay.
13th Do	Surat and Broach.
14th Do	Rajcote.
15th Do	Malligaum a detachmt. at Karrack.
16th Do	Karrack and Aden.
17th Do	Mhow.
18th Do	Baroda.
19th Do	Bombay.
20th Do	Bhooj.
21st Do	En route to Scinde.
22nd Do	Malligaum.
23rd Do	Sukker.
24th Do	Ahmedauggur.
25th Do	En route to Scinde.
26th Do	Poona.

RECENT PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN SEPTEMBER.

Corps of Engineers.—2nd Lieut. C. Walker (drowned) to be 1st Lieut., vice Vincent retired, date of rank 23rd Oct. 1839.

2nd Lieut. J. A. Curtis, to be 1st Lieutenant, vice Walker, drowned, date of rank 18th June 1840.

Adjustment of Rank.—2nd Lieut. J. Hill, to take rank vice Walker promoted, date of rank 23rd Oct. 1839; 2nd Lieut. H. Wood to take rank, vice Western deceased, date of rank 4th June 1840.

12th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) T. Maughan to be Captain, vice Johnson retired, date of rank 5th July 1839.

Adjustment of Rank.—Lieut. E. Wood, to take rank vice Maughan promoted, date of rank 5th July 1839.

Promotion.—Ensign R. FitzGerald to be Lieutenant, vice Jessop deceased, date of rank 10th July 1839,

Appointments.—Major General G. B. Brooks, to Command the Troops in Upper Scinde, in succession to Brigadier Stevenson, C. B.

Major Edward E. M. Willoughby, of the 18th Regt. Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Secretary to Government in the Military and Marine Departments, during the indisposition of Lieutenant Colonel Wood, or until further orders.

Brevet Colonel P. Fearon, to Command the Mhow Brigade.

Brevet Colonel F. Farquharson, to Command the Brigade at Ahmednuggur.

Artillery.—Captain Cotgrave, Lieutenant Gaisford, Lieutenants Giberne and Jacob, Staff Officers are temporarily placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, for Regimental duty.

Promotion.—*21st Regiment N. I.*—Lieut. (Bt. Capt.) W. Lang to be Captain and Ensign G. A. Leckie to be Lieutenant, in succession to Clarke drowned, date of rank 19th July 1840.

Under orders—Major M. Stack, 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry, and H. Bury of the same Regiment, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief for Regimental duty in Sinde.

Major C. Waddington is appointed Commanding Engineer in Scinde.

Lieutenant J. Hill will join his station at Sukkur.

TABLE *shewing the Number of European Officers actually present with each Native Corps of the Bombay Presidency on the 1st May* 1840.

1st Regiment Lt. Cy.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Major	
3 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Cornets	
—	
14	
—	
2d Regiment Lt. Cy.	
1 Major	
3 Captains	
7 Lieutenants	
3 Cornets	
—	
14	
—	
3d Regiment Lt. Cy.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
2 Captains	
6 Lieutenants	
3 Cornets	
—	
12	
—	
1st or Gr. Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
3 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
2 Ensigns	
—	
9	
—	
2d or Gr. Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
9	
—	
3d Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
4th Regiment N. J.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
5th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
2 Ensigns	
—	
9	
—	
6th Regiment N. I.	
3 Captains	
6 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
14	
—	
7th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
7 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
14	
—	
8th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
1 Captain	
2 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
8	
—	
9th Regiment N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
13	
—	
10th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
4 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
11th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Major	
4 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
15	
—	
12th Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
13th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
3 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
2 Ensigns	
—	
9	
—	
14th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
1 Captain	
3 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
9	
—	
15th Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
1 Captain	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
10	
—	
16th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
17th Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
2d or Gr. Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
12	
—	
18th Regt. N. I.	
1 Major	
3 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
12	
—	
19th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
7	
—	
20th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	
3 Captains	
5 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
13	
—	
21st Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
1 Captain	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
8	
—	
22d Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
2 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
11	
—	
23d Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
1 Captain	
5 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
10	
—	
24th Regiment N. I.	
1 Major	
3 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
12	
—	
25th Regiment N. I.	
1 Lieut. Colonel	
3 Captains	
3 Lieutenants	
3 Ensigns	
—	
13	
—	
26th Regt. N. I.	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	
4 Captains	
4 Lieutenants	
4 Ensigns	
—	
13	
—	
Native Cavy.	450
Rank and File.	
Native Infantry	960
Rank and File.	
Her Majesty's	17th
Regiment.	
1 Lieutenant Colonel	
2 Majors	
7 Captains	
16 Lieutenants	
7 Ensigns	
—	
33	
—	
980 Rank and File.	

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVED.—Augt. 28th, Brig Ruby, J. C. Batta, Master, from Colombo 16th July.—*Passengers* J. Pritchel, Engineer of the Ceylon Government Vessel Seaforth, Mr. Cockrane Free Mariner, Chanely, Sailor of the Do. Do.

Do. 28th, Dutch Barque Futhul Hair, E. Ingalls. Master, from Batavia and Java 26th July.—*Passengers*, 7 Arabs.

Do. 29th, Barque Westbrook, W. Linnington, Master, from Singapoor 25th June and Anjeers 21st July.

September 1st, Ship Benares, D. McGregor, Master, from Kurrachie 29th Augt.—*Passengers* Lieut. Webber Smith H. M. 40th Regt. 2 Conductors, 2 European Prisoners and Guard with other followers.

Do. 2nd, French Ship of War Dordogue, Capt. Guillain, from Muscat 29th July.

Do. 3rd, Ship Dartmouth, Edward Jacob, Master, from London Downs, England 19th May.—*Passengers.* Mrs. Pottinger, Lieut. Pottinger, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. Dowman, H. M. 40th Regt. Lieut. Martin, H. M. 18th Regt. C. Carey Esq. H. M. 40th Regt. John A. McGowan Esq. H. M. 40th Regt. John Moyley Esq. Cadet, H. Treake Esq. E. I. C. Service, Mr. Young, Freemariner, 158 Men H. M, 40th Regt. 2 Women and 1 Child.

Do. Barque Col. Burney, C. M. Crisp, Master, from Persian Gulf, left Bussora 24th July, Bushire 8th and Muscat 27th Augt.—*Passengers.* 6 Armenians, 2 Women, 2 Boys and 1 Jew.

Do. H. H. Imaum of Muscat Yacht Prince Regent Ally bin Mahomed Nacodah, from Zanzibar 15th Augt.

Do. 5th, The E. I. C. Steamer Berenice, W. Lowe Esq. Comg., from Kurratchie, 2nd instant.

Do. 6th, Barque Ardaseer, A. McIntyre, Master, from China 25th June and Anjeer 9th Aug.—*Passengers.* S. Edmond, Esq.

Do. do. Schooner Wild Irish Girl, A. Gerald, Master, from Mauritius 19th Augt.—*Passengers.* Mr. Cyack, and 28 Indians.

Do. do. Barque Alan Ker, A. McKechnie, from Liverpool 20th May.

Do. 7th. Barque Madonna, R. Miller, Master, from Liverpool 15th May.

Do. Ship John Mitchell, David Cable, Master, from Clyde 9th May.—*Passenger.*—John Bulows.

Do. Barque William, A. F. Morris, Master, from Liverpool 1st May.

Do. French Barque La Adele, Le Clere, Master, from Marseille 18th May.—*Passenger.*—Aubert, Supercargo.

Do. Barque Cornwallis, James Clark, Master, from Calcutta 10th July.—*Passengers.*—Capt. Dennis 6th Regt. and Dr. Jackson.

Do. Ship Sultana, J. Page, Master, from Calcutta 7th June.—*Passengers.* Mrs. Morland, Capt. Morland, Lieut. Cristal B. N. I. Lieut. Young I. N. Lieut. Rennie, Dr. Baxter B. N. I. Sergt. White, Compounder De Briganza.

Do. Ship Gilmore, E. Thacker, Master, from Java left Sourobay 30th July.

Do. Ship Sarah, F. Dawson, Master, from London 19th May.—*Passengers.* S. Haly Comg. Troops 18th R. Irish, Ensign H. D. Burrell, J. Shrigly Cadet, 53 Troops, 18th Regt., 3 Women, and 2 Children, 2 Native Servants, 2 Native Females; 4 Engineers Company.

Do. Ship John Garrow, F. Wilson, Master, from New Castle, 11th April,

Sept. 9th, Grab Brig Regia, D. Meyer, Master, from Colombo 5th Augt.

Do. do. Barque Amazon, C. Campbell, Master, from Llanelly 9th May.

Do. do. Barque Ellen, J. N. Ward, Master, from Glasgow 19th May, touched at Mohilla.

Do. 10th. E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Comg., from Kurrachee 7th September.—*Passengers* 2 Native Clerks and servants.

September 11th, Ship Recovery. F. Johnson, Master, from Calcutta 15th July. *Passengers.*—V. Carter Esq.

Do. 12th. American Barque Tema, J. B. Endicott. Master, from China 20th June.

Sept. 18th, Ship Herefordshire, H. T. Moore, Master, from London left Gravesend 9th June. *Passengers.*—Major R. Tomlinson, H. M. 18th Regt, Lt. Sterling 2d Regt. Ensign Bernard, 18th Regt. Ensigns James 2d Regt. Webb and Reid. Ensign Talbot 13th Regt. Dr. Sinclair 29th Regt. Mrs. Sinclair, Mrs. Sterling Mr. H. McCullough Mr.—McCullough and W. R. Wolf, Civil Service; 225 Men H. M. 2d or Queens Royals Regt. 5 Women and 5 Children, 158 Men of H. M. 18th or Royal Irish Regt.

6 Women. and 3 Children, Private Thos. Shaw, 39th Regt. and Susan Shaw and 3 Children, 1 Woman, 4th Light Dragoons, 1 Child.

Do. 18th, The E. I. C. Brig of War Taptee, A. Nisbett, Midshipman in charge from Aden 2nd Inst.

Do. 19th, Ship Lowjee Family, R. Ayres, Master, from Aden left 8th Sept. *Passengers.*—H. C. Troops, Public and Private followers.

Do. 20th, Ship Herculean, J. Grindale, Master, from Liverpool 6th June.

Sept. 21st, The E. I. C. Steamer Sesostris, R. Moresby Esq. Captain, from Aden, left on the 18th Sept. P. M. 9½ days from Aden, out of which under Steam 30 hours. The Victoria left Aden for Suez on the 10th Sept. P. M. Vessels at the Port, the Block Ship Charger and American Brig Cholckee and Clive Sloop of War, *Passengers*—Mr. C. Kail, Mr. R. Taynton, Purser.

Sept. 23rd, Portuguese Schooner of War Cacador Africam, J. Rumeiro, Master, from Mozenbique 10th August. *Passengers.*—11 Portuguese.

Sept. 26th, Ship Orleans, A. Cameron, Master, from Port Adelaide 22d July.

Sept. 28, Ship Benares, D. MacGregor, Master, from Kurachee 24th instant.---*Passengers*: Mrs. Phillips and family, Ensign Brassey, 9 Subedars, 4 Jemedars, the wives and families of the 2nd Grenadiers, 1 Sindian Prisoner and Guard, &c.---Passed a Steamer with two boats in tow at 2 o'clock yesterday 70 miles N. W. by W. of this Port---Passed the *Charles Forbes* 12 miles on this side of Kurachee, she would have arrived there on the afternoon of the 24th instant.

Do. Ship Bombay, John Furley, Master, from Gravesend 11th June.---*Passengers*: Captain Wetherall, Ensigns Finlay, Croxon, Stewart, Colls, Hardinge, Radcliffe, Dotor Morrien, 345 men, 7 Women and 11 children.

SAILED.—Augt. 28th, E. I. C. Steamer Victoria, Lieut. H. A. Ormsby, Commanding, to Suez. *Passengers.* Major General F. W. Wilson, Capt. J. M. McDonald, Lieut. T. F. Nicolay, Major F. H. M. Wheeler, Lieut. F. D. W. Winn, Lieut. T. Smith, Capt. T. T. Hart, Mrs. Col. Marshall, C. F. Bradford Esq., Capt. F. Parr. Lieut. Dent, J. J. Falconer, Esq., W. B. Barlas, Esq. W. Purnell, Esq., & a Native Servant proceeding to Aden, Mr. R. Fowler, J. Harlan, Esq. Mr. W. Chartress 3rd class, proceeding to Aden, Lieut. Prendergast, Lieut. Orrack, Major Cathcart, 10th Regt. N. I. Lieut. Col. Wilson, Capt. Mignan.

Do. 30th. Ship John Wm. Dare, J. C. Shephard, Master, to Liverpool.---*Passengers.* Mrs. Shepherd and Child.

Do. 30th, Futtay Halbaree, Hajee Nacodah, to Calcutta.---*Passengers* 30 Natives.

Sept. 2nd, The E. I. C. Steamer Cleopatra, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Comg., to Kurratchie.

Do. Ship Earl of Clare, James Scott, Master, to China.---*Passengers* Mrs. Scott and family.

Do. 6th, Ship Good Success, H. Fraser, Master, to Singapoor and China.---*Passengers* T. H. Johnston Esq. B. Barretta Esq.

Do. 8th Barque Mary Gordon, J. Thomson, Master, to Macao.

Do. 8th, Barque Colchester, J. Withers, Master, to Liverpool.

Sept. 10th, Barque Benares, to Kurachee with Troops 21st N. I.

Do. 11th, Ship Charles Forbes, to Kurachee with Troops 21st N. I.

Sept. 14th, Ship Northumberland, R. D. Guthrie, Master, to Calcutta. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Burns, Mrs. Carbury, Captain Ommany.

Sept. 17th, Barque Colonel Burney, C. M. Crisp, Master, to Calcutta, *Passengers.*—Mr. Rigby and family, six Armenians.

Do. 19th, Grab Doulut Savoy, Sumsoodeen Nacodah, to Calcutta.

Sept. 19th, Grab Dowlut Pursad, Shaik Husson, Nacodah, to Malabar Coast.

Do. 19th, Ship Scaleby Castle, E. W. Jones, Master, to China. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Augular and 2 Children, Mr. De Felias for Macao, 4 Servants, and 2 Native Women.

Do. 21st, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Lieut. J. Frushard, Comg, to Kurrachee.

Do. do. Ship Lord Auckland, F. C. C. J. Macdonald, Master, to Mangalore, Cannanore, Tutacorin, Colombo, Cape of Good Hope and London. *Passengers.*—J. A. Forbes Esq. C. S. Mrs. Forbes, G. H. Pitt Esq. C. S, Mrs., Pitt, Mrs. Thornton and Child, Mrs. Malcolmson, Capt. Outley M. L. C. 2 Children, Miss Musprat, Mr. Martin, Mr. Fawcett, Mr. Gibbart and Servants.

Do. 22d Grab Brig Regia, D. Meyer, Master, to Cochin and Calcutta. *Passengers.*—One Native.

Do. do. Brig Lady Grant, G. Dundie, Master, to Singapoor and China.

Do. Sept. 25th, French Ship of War Dordogue, Guillain Esq. Capt., to Sea.

Do. do. Grab Brig Nassry, Hajee Abdul Sahib, Nacodah, to Malacca. *Passengers.*—1 Native.

Do. 26th, Grab Brig Mahamudy, J. S. Donahoy, Master, to Singapoor,

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.—On the 12th instant, at St. Thomas's Cathedral, by the Revd. R, Y. Keys, Lieut. W. Brown, Adjutant 12th N. I., to Julia, Sister of Lieut. Jones of the same Regiment.

On the 25th June, at Peasenhall. Suffolk, by the Revd. Harrison Packard, Linington Richbell, third son of John Lay, Esq., of the same place, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. Francis Leggett, of Bombay.

At Deesa, on the 16th Instant, by the Revd. S. F. Pemberton, A. M. Capt. Chas. De B. Prescott, 5th Regt. N. I. Political Agent Palhanpore to Julia Phillips, second daughter of John Watkin, Esq. Bodmin, Cornwall.

On Wednesday the 2nd Instant, at Christ Church Byculla, by the Revd. W. Fletcher, Humphrey Francis Owen, Esq. to Miss Lucy Marper.

BIRTHS—At Poona. on the 24th instant, the Lady of Geo. Smith, 26th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

At Sholapoor, on the 30th August, the Lady of Major C. St. John Grant, 52d Regiment, of a daughter.

At Kaira, on the 25th August, the lady of Nugent Kirkland, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Rutnagherry. on the 1st September, the lady of Henry Brown, Esq., C. S., of a son.

At Deesa, on the 29th August, the lady of Captain J. Grant, Artillery, of a daughter.

At Mazagon, on the 7th September, the lady of Edward Bates, Esq., of a daughter.

At Mhow, on the 30th August, the lady of Lieutenant Alexander Malet Haselwood. 3d Regt. Bombay N. I., of a daughter.

On Sunday the 6th instant, the lady of Captain Hennell, Resident in the Persian Gulf, of a son.

At Belvedere, 21st September, the Lady of Captain Shortt, 13th Regiment of a Daughter.

At Mhow, on the 19th Instant, Mrs. C. A. Sippe, of a Daughter.

On the 29th Instant, at Fort George, the Lady of J Butchart, Esq. Surgeon 2d Batt. Artillery, of a Son.

At Poona, on Monday, the 14th instant, the Wife of the Revd George. Cand y, of twins, a son and a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Kurnaul, on the 18th August, to the inconsolable grief of her parents, Matilda, the eldest daughter of Major Swayne, Commanding 5th N. I' aged 17 years.

At Girgaum, on the 25th instant, Roseanne, the beloved wife of Veterinary Surgeon N. F. Clarkson, 2d Madras Light Cavalry.

At Camp Rajcote, on the morning of the 1st instant, Lieutenant Robert Black, 14th Regt. N, I., deeply regretted by his brother officers.

At Deesa, on the night of the 10th Inst. Mary the beloved wife of Captain John Penney, 1st Regt. Light Cavalry, aged 26. The demise of this gentle and amiable lady has thrown her family into the deepest affliction, and cast a general gloom over the society of the station.

At Mhow, on the evening of the 30th July, W. C. Hailes, Esq., Lieut. 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, sincerely regretted by his brother officers.

At Jauluah, on the evening of the 4th of September in the 30th year of her age, Mary Anne Jessie, the beloved wife of Captain Fishe, of the Madras Horse Artillery.

CHINA.

LATEST NEWS.

SINGAPORE FREE PRESS EXTRA, AUG. 12.

CHINA.—Yesterday the Brigand was reported in from Macao the 2nd July: and by this vessel we have accounts of the arrival of the Expedition and of its first movements on the Coast—all the particulars relating to which, that appear in the Papers we have received, will be found in the extracts we now publish from them, extending to 30th June. The principal facts are, that a blockade of the River and Port of Canton had been established, and that the expedition had proceeded to the Northward under the command of Admiral Elliot—but nothing had transpired as to the intended plan of further operations; and a letter from Macao says, "we are as ignorant here of what the expedition are about as the man in the moon"—although no doubt was entertained of Chusan being its destination—Captain Elliot accompanied the Admiral on board the *Melville*, to act, it is said, with that officer, in the distinguished capacity of Plenipotiary. Before leaving Macao, it seems that in conjunction with the Portuguse Governor Captain Elliot had made some agreement with the Mandarins of the district that the supplies of the place were not to be stopped, and that the English were not to be annoyed; in consideration of which H. M's Naval Officer in command at that station, had engaged not to annoy native boats entering and leaving Macao. There was no intelligence of particular moment from Canton. The Americans were all to leave on the 30th June, the date to which our private letter extend. Lin was said to keeping quiet, and a report had gone abroad that he was ill, and was spiting blood. It will be seen that another attempt, the third of the same kind, had been made, very shortly before the arrival of the force, to burn the shipping at Cap-sing-moon, by means of a fleet of fire ratts, which had completely failed. The people outside are said to be perfectly well disposed towards the English, and Captain Elliot in his proclamation of the 25th June, published below, endeavours to foster these good feelings in the people of Canton province, by the assurance that their persons and property will be respected when not opposing resistance to Her Majesty's arms, and calls upon them to bring supplies of provisions" in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

The Opium trade on the coast was receiving still further checks from the vigilance of the mandarins, and its difficulties continued to be enhanced. The *Ardaseer* sailed for Bombay via Straits of Sunda on the same day as the *Brigand*.

"*Capsing Moon Bay*, (*China*) *July* 18, 1840.—I write a few hastly lines to say, that we are arrived here being the first of the Fleet, who sailed from Singapore two days before us, but we are now hourly expecting them. The arrival of the Steamer excited a great sensation among the Chinese, and they were quite astonished when the vessel was under way steaming in. The numerous boats on the water here were crowded to excess—men, women and children—to have a sight of the Fire Ship, as they call us. The Mandarins sent some fire junks down among the ships about a fortnight ago, which did not cause any damage. although the *Vansittart*, now called the *Danish King* under Danish Colors was compelled to slip from her anchor; we expect another batch down shortly, for, from the information obtained here there are some more being prepared,* The Chinese at this place supply us with bullocks, fowls, and ducks, the latter are not in abundance; but upon the whole we are not so badly off. The Men of War here are the *Druid*, *Volage*, and *Hyacinth*, the *Alligator* is at Macao. There are several other vessels here, Opium smugglers, and upon the East Coast 10 or 11; the drug is in great demand, selling upon the Coast from 600 to 800 Dollars per chest; this is the report here. The Chinese smuggling boats come in here and purchase Opium. Since I have arrived two fast boats came in, and, after loading with Opium, proceeded out in open day, and, I was informed, bound to Canton; in fact the Chinese must have Opium at all risks and it will always find a speedy sale. They are fortifying the Bogue and have Junks loaded full of stones, ready to sink on the approach of the English; No doubt but they will stand the first brush, but little hopes of their coming to the scratch the second time. It is reported here they are willing to pay for the Opium seized by Commissioner Lin, but this is a mere report. The inhabitants and lower classes about Canton and this place are in a great state of alarm, and since our arrival in the Steamer, giving the news of the near approach of the fleet, it has become doubly so; matters are now daily coming nearer to a crisis, and on the arrival of Sir Gordon Bremer I hope operations will commence. Captain Elliot is at Macao, and all the British Merchants, the Chinese not making the least interference, I hope my next will be something more interesting, as I hope the British Flag by that time will be flying on the Great Wall of China.

Macao, *June* 23*d*, 1840—I write this in haste to say that the Fleet with the Commodore, arrived on the 21st, part of them have only come in here, they all start to-morrow for Chusan and the blockade of this place commences on the 26th. The Chinese are all in a great state of alarm. The Troops on ship board are all quite healthy. The good folks of Macao thought that Canton would have been taken, but it appears this is not to be the case, at least so report says.

* These came, as we stated yesterday, just as the *Alligator* arrived. on the 21st.

CANTON REGISTER, 30TH JUNE 1840.

The following vessels had sailed from England Feby. 17. Duan, China, 23, Litherland, Singapore and China, March 1, Blakely, China. 10, Francis Yates, China. 51, Urgent, Batavia Singapore and China. 25, Watkins, Singapore and China. 29, Falcon, Manila and China.

Vessels about to Sail.—Athena, for Manila and China. Emily Jane. China. Devon, Singapore and China.

H.M.Ships Blenheim, Nimrod, Wanderer. Columbine &c. were hourly looked for at Singapore when the Melville left that port and therefore may be expected here immediately with the Clifton, the only transport now remaining out.

List of H M. ships employed on particular service off the coasts of China.

H. M. Ships Melville, 74, Rear Admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. capt. the hon. R. S. Dundas. Wellesley 74, Commodore Sir J. J. G. Bremer capt. Maitland, Druid 44 captain H. Smith, Blonde 44 capt. F. Bourchier. Alligator 28 capt. Kuper. Volage 28 capt. Warren. Conway 28 capt. C. D. Bethune. Larne 20 capt. J. P. Blake. Algerine 18 capt. Mason. Pylades 18 captain Anson. Cruizer 16 capt. Giffard. Hyacinth 18 captain———. Rattlesnake (Troop Shp). capt. Brodie. H. C. armed steamers Queen, capt. Warden. Madagascar capt. Dicey. Atalanta capt. Rogers.

By the arrivals of the week we have received the Singapore Free Press of the 18th of June.

Captain Elliot, the chief superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China, Mr. J. R. Morrison, chief interpreter to H. M's. commission, and Mr. Elmslie, secretary and treasurer to the commission embarked last night on board H. M. S. Melville; and Mr. R. Thom, who has volunteered as an assistant interpreter, on board H. M. S. Blonde.

Rear admiral the hon. George Elliot, C. B. in H. M. S. Melville sailed this morning to the northward, with H. M. ships Blonde and Pylades, and transports Allalevie, Braemar and store ship Kite, in company.

H. M. ships Druid, Volage, Hyacinth and Larne, & the H. C.'s armed steamer Madagascar remain, to enforce a rigid blockade of the port and river of Canton, as ordered by H. M.'s government.

Admiral Elliot has orders to seize all the grain and salt junks on the coasts of China.

On the 25th H. M. S. Larne anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macao which was returned by the Franciscan fort and on the 28th H. M. S. Melville, saluted with 19 guns. which was returned by an equal number from the same fort.

The two transports which remained behind last week sailed immediately to the northward after they had delivered some coals. We believe the two small islands named the Brothers are used as a kind of depot by H. M. ships in Kapsuymoon.

The real character of Lin is becoming better known daily. We are informed that he is accessible to bribes from all parties. Those paragraphs in the Canton Press and Register which he thinks of importance, he orders to be translated into Chinese and he then forwards them to Peking: such as the correspondence between the governor of Macao and capt. Smith respecting the moving of her majesty's ship Hyacinth into the inner harbour of Macao; but the libellous slanderer has made a report to the emperor respecting the marriage of the queen of England which our readers will scarcely credit; and which modesty and delicacy almost forbids us to mention: but it is right that this so much be-praised Chinese functionary should be seen in his own odious and proper colours: which are those of all his tribe. He has wantonly reported to the emperor, when informing H. I. M. of the marriage of Victoria, queen of England. that previous to her marriage that exaltod lady was in the habit of following the same course as Catherine the second of Russia! Hear this, lord Sandon, and all ye *Philoi. Sinensium.*

With reference to the proclamation from the high officers of the province, offering rewards for destroying the English ships. and murdering Englishmen, we can assure the public that it is authentic, a copy having been seen in the Tsotang's office in Macao. We are told that the hong merchants are much shocked at the murderous measures of the governor.

It is reported that the late arrivals has brought the intelligence from Lisbon of the full approval of the Portuguese government of the measures adopted by the present governor of Macao for the preservation of the neutrality and tranquility of this settlement during the different crises of the last eventful year. It is also said that H. E. remains in his present high office; that is: that H. E. has been reappointed to the governorship of Macao.

We have also heard that the Procurador and the Taoutae have met, when the latter promised that Chinese troops should be ordered out of Macao and the war junks out of the inner harbour. if any assurance could be felt that the English would not take possession of Macao; on this subject we refer our readers to terms of the edict published by the governor and loyal senate on the 25th inst. It is even said that the Taoutae has issued a proclamation forbidding the Chinese in the bazaar to raise the price of provisions.

There cannot, however, be any real neutrality observed by the city of Macao whilst hundred of Chinese troops are encamped on its territory or afloat in war junks in the inner harbour: but if the Taoutae keeps his promise and removes the troops, we think it would be the best—as no doubt it would be the most agreeable and convenient—policy that the neutrality of Macao should be faithfully guaranteed by the belligerents.

We now take the opportunity to respectfully suggest to H. E. the governor and the loyal senate that the *present* crisis gives them an excellent and glorious opportunity to free for ever the eminent city of Macao from Chinese trammels:—orders might be given for the immediate removal of the Tsotang's office: the red poles might be prostrated, & those sinks of iniquity, insolence, and corruption, the Chinese custom houses, be destroyed from their foundations, and the Portuguese authority—and that only—be supreme in Macao: then would this settlement become an ornament and safety to the possessions of that ancient, gallant, and chivalric monarchy in the far east. May the *Macaistas* remember that in their near neighbourhood the dust of *Xavier* will witness their regeneration and their assertion of their just rights; let them prove themselves worthy of living in the present exciting and wondrous times. and ennoble themselves by their patriotic deeds.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

The following is a notice to the inhabitants of the coasts of the province of Canton.

EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer to the Superintendents.
Macao, 25th June 1840.

The high officers Lin and Tang having visited the English Superintendent, and people at Canton with perfidious violence, in contemptuous disregard of the imperial command that they should be treated with justice and moderation, and having shamefully deceived the emperor with false reports, it had been determined by the gracious sovereign of England, to send royally appointed officers to the coasts of China to the end that the truth may be made manifest to his imperial majesty, and lasting peace and honorable trade firmly established.

This notice is to declare that the Queen of England, venerating the emperor and tenderly cherishing the good and peaceful inhabitants of the land, has strictly commanded that their persons and property should be rigidly respected whilst they are opposing no resistance to her majesty's arm.

Let them therefore bring their supplies and commodities to the several stations of the British forces without fear, in the certainty that they will receive kind protection and just payment.

The high officers Lin and Tang having by false representations drawn from the emperor orders for the discontinuance of Honorable British trade (to the deep injury of tens of thousands of just men, native as well as foreign), the commander in chief of the English sea forces has now to declare by the command of the Queen of England, that no native vessel will be allowed to pass in or out of the said port and others hereafter to be named, till the British trade shall proceed without obstruction, at points to be indicated by the commander in chief, and until further notice under his seal of office.

But fishing craft will be allowed to pass in and out of the Port of Canton with obstruction in the hours of daylight, and native trading vessels of the outside cities and villages are permitted to pass to and fro, and to resort for purposes of mutual exchange to the station of the British shipping.

(Signed) CHARLES ELLIOT.
True Copy EDWARD ELMSLIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

Edict.

[Translated from the Portuguese in China, 25th June.]

The governor conjointly with the loyal senate, observing that some of those whom they represent are under the anxiety that the actual measures taken by H. B. M's. government with respect to the government of the celestial empire may affect the quiet and well-being that all have enjoyed notwithstanding the past crisis, have thought it their duty again to address themselves to all the citizens, representing that the government being confident in the promises that have been made to them by the superior officers of H. B. M. and those of H. I. M., trust to maintain the neutrality that it is incumbent on them to follow in the present circumstances, and avert from this city those calamities that any out-breaking may produce. The citizens composing this establishment already know from experience that the promises of their representatives are true, and that on a former occasion, when their entire confidence was required by them, they did not find themselves illuded:—continue, therefore, to repose full confidence in them; and the governor conjointly with the loyal senate assure them that from thence no disadvantage will ever result to them.—Again they recommend tranquility and union, as through them will be accomplished the ends we must all desire. The which is published for general information,

Macao, In session, 25th June, 1840.—Joze Joaquim Barros, Secretary &c.—Silveira Pinto. Goularte. Vieira: Paiva. Silva. Jorge.

PROCLAMATION.

Rate of reward for destroying the English *

An offer of rewards, which will truly be awarded, to any who shall destroy the English.

1st. Whether civil or military officers, soldiers or people, whosoever shall be able to take an English man of-war carrying eighty great guns, delivering the same to the mandarins, shall receive the reward of Sp. Drs. 20,000. For a smaller vessel, carrying fewer guns less will be given. For every great gun less, the reward will be diminished Sp. Drs. 100. Whatever the vessel contains besides the great guns, weapons of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins, excepted; such as clocks, watches cloths, goods, or money—all these in addition shall be awarded to the takers of the vessel! Again, to any who shall destroy a great man-of-war of the said foreigners, not leaving even a single plank—substantial evidence being produced of the same,—shall be given the reward of Sp. Drs. 10,000. For a smaller one less, in proportion!

2nd. Whosoever takes an English merchant vessel, shall have as a reward whatsoever the vessel contains—excepting the vessel, great guns, implements of war, and opium, which must be given up to the mandarins:—such as goods and money. In addition to which for a large vessel with three masts, the takers shall receive the reward of Sp. Drs. 10,000; two and a half masts Sp. Drs. 5,000; two masts Sp. Drs. 3,000. For taking an English large (sampan) or passage boat Sp. Drs. 300; a small one Sp. Drs. 100.

Whether large or small, for the destroying or sinking of each English vessel—substantial evidence being produced of the same—the proportion of one third of the foregoing rewards shall be awarded.

3rd. For taking alive a foreign mandarin or officer, on enquiry should it be ascertained that he is the said man-of-war's chief officer, the reward shall be (Sp. Drs. 5,000) *five thousand dolards*; for any other officer, more or less, according to his rank and office,—the rule of lessoning—for every degree lower, the reward shall be diminished Sp. Drs. 500!

4th. For killing foreign mandarins or officers;—substantial evidence being produced of the same, one third of the proportional reward for taking such alive shall be awarded!

5th, For seizing alive Englishmen or Parsees, whether soldiers or merchants, for each one a reward shall be given of Sp. Drs. 100; for each one killed, evidence being produced of the same Sp. Drs. 20. As for taking the black devils, it ought to be decided whether they are soldiers or slaves, and the reward granted accordingly!

6th. For taking *Han rascals*—Chinese—who supply the barbarians, or deal in opium, the same on trial being condemned, decapitated, and their heads exposed; for each of such Sp. Drs. 100 reward; besides these, for those of less crime, less reward will be given!!

June, 24th 1840. Translated by I. J. R.
Canton Press, June 27th.

MARRIED.—At the British Chapel, MACAO, on the 29th inst. by the Revd. Allen Fielding, chaplain of H. M. S. "Melville," Emily Eva Gribbly, H.C.S. to Crawford Kirr, Esquire, of Macao.

* The translator cannot vouch for the truth of this paper. His copy has been taken from the original at Canton, and from the source whence it comes, and the circumstances of the case, he has reason to believe it true in the main or altogether. The names of the issuers, who were most likely the governor and high officers of this province, were not copied, nor the dates. It must however be of very recent date. As such a paper is hardly expected to be posted up we give it from the best accessible source.

The Translator.

CHINA.

LATEST NEWS FROM CHINA.

FROM THE CANTON REGISTER EXTRA, JUNE 25.

PUBLIC NOTICE OF BLOCKADE OF THE RIVER AND PORT OF CANTON.

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt, C. B, K. C. H., Commodore of the 1st Class, and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels of War, employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

In pursuance of the Commands of Her Britannic Majesty's Government, I do hereby give notice that a Blockade of the River and Port of Canton by all its entrances will be established on and after the 28th instant.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship the Wellesley, in Macao Roads, this Twenty second day of June 1840.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER.—*Secretary*,

By Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K. C. H., Commodore of the First Class and Commander in Chief of Her Britannic Majesty's Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed on the East India Station and Seas adjacent.

With a view to the convenience of British and other Foreign Merchant Ships resorting to the Coast of China in ignorance of the Blockade of the River and Port of Cantou. Notice is hereby given that the Senior Officer off that Station has been instructed to permit them to repair to, and remain at any anchorages in the neighbourhood of the Port, which he may see fit to indicate from time to time.

Until further notice, it is to be understood, that the anchorages of rendezvous for such purposes of convenience, are Capsuymoon and Macao Roads.

Given under my hand on board Her Britannic Majesty's Ship "Wellesley" in Macao Roads, this twenty second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

J. J. GORDON BREMER.

By Command of the Commander in Chief.

WM. DYER.—*Secretary*.

H. M. Ships and transports, in the Chinese Waters on the 23rd of June 1840, forming part of the expedition to China.

H. M. S. *Druid* 44, captain Smith, H. M S. *Volage*, captain Warren, and H. M. S. *Hyacinth* captain.——

ARRIVED.—9th inst. H. M. S. ALLIGATOR, 28,——Kuper, Esq. captain. 16th H. C.o's armed steamer, MADAGASCAR, captain Dicey 21st H. B. M. Ships, WELLESLEY, 74 guns, Thomas Maitland, Esq. captain, bearing the broad pennant of commodore. Sir J. J. Gordon Bremer. CRUIZER 16, H. W. Giffard. Esq. commander. ALGERINE, 10, T. S. Mason, Esq. commander, and Rattlesnake Troopship.——Brodie, Esq. commander H. E. I. Company's Steamers. QUEEN captain Warden, ATALANTA, captain Rogers, and with the Transports, BLUNDELL, Trail. DAVID MALCOLM, Malcolm, DEFIANCE, Evatt, EAGLE,——. EDMONDSTONE, Macdougal, ERNAAD, Hill, INDIAN OAK, Rayne, ISABELLA ROBERTSON, Cole, JOHN ADAMS, Eales, MEDUSA, Purdie, MERMAID, Sedgwick, RAHOMANY, Landers, RUSTOMJEE COWASJEE, Gallie, STALKART, DIXON, SULIMANY, Macfarlane, VICTORIA, Potter, WILLIAM WILSON, Hawkins. from Singapore. 22nd H M. S. CONWAY, 28, C. Drinkwater Bethune, Esq. captain; LARNE, 20, J. P. Blake, Esq. captain, with transports—ELIZABETH AINSLIE, Lyster,——, FUTTAY SALAM, Gillet, MAHOMED SHAH, Ovenstone, from Singapore 11th inst.

The above list of arrivals in the Chinese Water has reference to the most important event that it has ever been our fortune to record in the pages of the *Canton Register*: the presence of an armed British force in the Chinese empire to enforce reparation for injuries done to British subjects and the restitution of spoliated British property.

The first arrival of this armament was H. M. Ship *Alligator*, 28th—Kuper, Esq., captain, between 2 and 3 A. M. on the 9th instant, in the Kapsuymoon, at the very moment that the Chinese officers had sent in about eighteen fire-rafts, constructed of old outside fishing boats and some cargo boats, chained together two and two and filled with combustible matter of all descriptions, to burn the British shipping.

The fleet did not suffer any damage from these rafts, set adrift before the wind and tide; and they were speedily towed on shore by the boats of the squadron.

Thus at the very instant of his arrival, captain Kuper found his countrymen and the Chinese engaged in hostilities.

We may here repeat that previous to this third attempt to burn the English fleet, the Chinese government had sent a boat load of *poisoned* tea packed in small parcels, to be sold to the sailors; this nefarious attempt it is reported was thus discovered. The boat was captured by pirates, who sold her cargo to their fellow-countrymen; many deaths followed the use of the poisoned tea; so many, that it is said the attention of the district magistrates was drawn to the circumstances. Thus, truly,

——even handed justice
Commands the ingredients of *their* poisoned chalece
To *their* own lips.

The *Alligator* brought the overland mail of the 4th of March, and was followed by the Hon. E. I. Company's armed steamer *Madagascar*, Captain Dicey, which vessel arrived on the 16th inst. On the 15th and 20th H. M. S. *Alligator* and H. Co.'s steamer *Madagascar*, respectively anchored in the roads and saluted the city of Macoa with 19 guns, which on both occasions was immediately returned by the Fransiscan fort.

H. M.'s ship of the line *Wellesley*, bearing the broad pennant of commodore Sir James John Gordon Bremer, Knt. C. B. K C. H. commander in chief on the Indian station, arrived last Sunday, the 21st instant, with H. M. ships *Cruizer*, *Algerine*, *Rattlesnake* (troopship) the H. E. I. company's armed steamers *Queen* and *Atalatna* and 18 sail of transports in company, having on board H. M.'s 49th, 26th (cameronians) 18th (Royal Irish) the sepoy volunteers from Calcutta, and a detachment of sappers and miners from Madras. We are happy to report that the troops have arrived in the highest condition of health and spirits, under the command of colonel Burrell; but our readers will regret to learn that colonel Oglander, of the Cameronians, is indisposed.

On Monday evening two of the squadron with some of the transports proceeded to the northward; and this morning H. M. S. *Wellesley* with the rest of the squadron—except those hereafter mentioned—stood to the southward to join the transports said to be outside, after which junction the whole squadron and transports will proceed to the northward.

H. M. ships *Druid*, *Volage*, *Hyacinth*, *Larne* and the H. company's armed steamer *Madagascar* remain to enforce the blockade of the river and port of Canton by *all* its entrances, which blockade is to be established under the strictest form on Sunday next the 28th instant.

Two transports with troops are also left under the command of the senior officers; probably with a view of protecting this settlement, or to ulterior operations in this province on the arrival of admiral Elliot.

The reverend Charles Gutzlaff, second interpreter to H. M.'s commission in China has joined the *Wellesley*; and Mr. John Robert Morrison, the chief interpreter, remains, to join admiral the honorable George Elliot, who is daily expected with his squadron either direct from the Cape of Good Hope or from Trincomalee. The *Blenheim* 72, *Blonde* 42, *Nimrod* 20, *Wanderer* 18, and the *Pique* 42, *Inconstant* 36, *Andromache* 36, and *Hydra*, steam frigate, are expected to join H. E. in the Indian seas.

Lord Jocelyn, the honorable capt. W. H. Osborne, I. H. Astell and H. M. Clarke, Esqs., have arrived from Calcutta, as *amateurs* in the expedition. They will proceed to the northward in some of the ships of the squadron, and be spectators of the tragedy of "Autumn in the house of Han:"—or less metaphorically—"The sorrows of *Han*."

Thus, then, 1840 years after the Christian era, the Caucasian and Tungusian faces are on the eve of being brought into hostile contact; the Tungusian race tracing its paternal form of government, on which principles the people and their families are governed at the present day, to more than two thousand year's before that epoch! Surely, this is a great event in the annals of the world!—Two great nations, wide as the poles asunder, after a commercial connection of more than two hundred years, are now about to rush into mortal conflict. *Jacta est alea*—the die is cast, and it is useless for us now to dilate upon the causes of the disruption of two vast empires, even if we had not on many occasions in many numbers of the *Register* discussed, fully as we think, the most moving incidents which have caused the present hostile position of England and China; but we now express our deliberate opinion that the motto of England—*Dieu et mon droit*—can be most justly made the war-cry of her sons on the shores of the celestial empire, should its government, unhappily, continue obstinate in its ignorance and confident in the enchantment with which it has enthralled so large a portion of the human race for centuries: for it is not an unfair conclusion that the numbers of the population of the Chinese empire has had nearly a relative proportion to the rest of mankind as far back as the third century B. C.—when *Tsin*—the burner of the books, the destroyer of the literati, and the builder of the great wall—conquered the contending states and consolidated the various principalities into one empire,—as at the present day.

There is no doubt that every particular arrival, and every movement of the British squadron is immediately communicated to the governor of Canton; and H. M. ships and regiments having now arrived in the Chinese waters, the delicacy which we felt sometime ago in alluding to their expected arrival we feel now to be useless and unnecessary; perhaps the more the governor now knows the better for both sides, as such knowledge will only serve to encrease his already awakened fears: fear and avarice are the most impressible passions of the Chinese officers.

The point of destination to the northward we know not; we have not authority on which we can raise even a surmise; the movement may have been made merely for the purpose of gaining a higher latitude and placing the fleet beyond the range of tyfoons; but we fervently hope the object of the expedition is to take possession of Tinghae district in the province of Chekeang:—in other words, of the island of Chusan, and with the overpowering force that has already sailed we think this object could be attained without spilling a drop of blood. This island,—some late descriptions of which will be found further on—which we have republished for the information of distant readers who must be greatly interested in the passing events in China—bears nearly the same relation to the province of Chekeang as the Isle of Wight does to Hampshire. In possession of this fair, fertile, and populous spot as head-quarters:—and the military possession of this district would be a severe blow to the imperial government for part of the celestial territory would then be in the hands of strangers;—from thence a mission might be sent to the Pei-ho, or north river, which is navigable for large boats up to the city of Tung chow-foo, 12 miles E. b. S. from Peking. We have little doubt that, should a mission be sent, as a politic and friendly preliminary proceeding becoming a civilised nation and the high standing of England, it will fail: no answer will be given, much less positive and satisfactory answers. It will be ordered away, H. M ships will be ordered to leave the Chinese waters and the British troops to evacuate Tinghae; then perhaps, the imperial dragon may deign to give an answer—but not till then. In the then emergency it rests with the commanders in chief to adopt such measures as to compass the objects of the expedition: which are—in the words of Lord John Russell—to obtain reparation for the insults and injuries offered to Her Majesty's superintendent, and Her Majesty's Subjects, by the Chinese government; and in the second place, they were to obtain for the merchants trading with China an indemnification for the loss of their property, incurred by threats of violence offered by persons under the direction of the Chinese government; and, in the last place, they were to obtain a certain security that persons and property in future trading with China shall be protected from insult or injury, and that their trade and commerce be maintained upon a proper footing.

Add to this, from the speech of Her Most Gracious Majesty, that—"The interests of the British nation are to be protected and the dignity of the British crown is to be sustained."

We pause here to remark that the loss of property was incurred by much more than threats of violence: we were forcibly detained prisoners, our supplies of provisions were stopped, and our native servants were ordered away, and, eventually, the lives of the hong merchants and our own were in peril.

We have ventured to express our opinion as to the policy of taking immediate possession of Tinghae, because we think it is only by such a decided step that any impression can be made on this haughty, ignorant, but self-confident government: it will be also only acting towards it as its organ the high commissioner acted towards the British merchants:—"If opium is not surrendered in *three* days the hong merchants shall lose their heads." Our operations against the Chinese government should be *pari passu* with their own against all other government. We must be fire with fire, threaten the threatener: the Tungusian is not to be treated with on the same terms as the Caucasian race; and in ruling or coercing those tribes, the saying of Ferishta, the Mogul historian, when speaking of Humaioon the emperor of Hindustan and father of Acbar,—should be remembered:—"In one word; *had he been a worse man, he would have been a greater monarch.*"

Bonaparte also observed—"that he who gives himself up to war or politics must suppress the feelings of his heart."

From the Chinese government we must expect nothing but falsehood, deception, breaking of promises and treaties, treachery in all its most revolting forms, flattery, cringing, suppleness, while warring or treating with it; pride, haughtiness, contempt and unrelenting cruelty if unsuccessful or in its power; but it should be borne in mind that the tribe of Mantchoo Tartars who subdued the empire did not much exceed 20,000 soldiers and that their dynasty has become unpopular, particularly so under the actual monarch, whose reign is considered as having been throughout extremely unhappy, and only distinguished by national misfortunes: for during the last twenty years, dearths, inundations famines, earthquakes and numberless calamities by flood and fire have abounded.

We conclude with an ardent wish that the Chinese government may see the danger in which it is involved, and act justly, and retract its high pretensions in time; but under any the most favorable circumstances we think it will be a long time—the duration of which we can at present form no opinion—before any amicable foreign relations will be renewed: but it may be shortened by protecting and conciliating the people, and by respecting private property afloat or on shore, not only in China, but in all the British settlements where there are Chinese colonists.

The Chinese in Macao express their confident opinion that an audience of the emperor will not be obtained: and we are inclined to the same opinion,—particularly if we commence with *protocoling*.

It is reported that an edict is just published, offering rewards for captain Elliot and the rest of the English, dead or alive!

This is quite the style of Chinese bullying braggadocio.

TING-HAE—OF CHUSAN.

(*From Staunton's embassy.*)

The Clarence proceeding towards Chusan, came in the dusk of the evening to a long projecting promontory, called Keeto point It is the extremity of a chain of mountains upon the Chinese continent, composed apparently of masses of granite. Round this point the tide ran in whirling eddies, with a rapidity that would force into its vortex a ship of the largest size, unless a strong breeze enabled her to sail past it. Within a hundred yards of the point, the mud is brought up from the bottom in such quantities as to excite alarm, lest the ship should strike the ground, in those who are not aware of the vast depth of water in this spot, which exceeds one hundred fathoms. A little to the southward of the point, the Clarence found good anchorage, in seventeen fathoms, where it was thought prudent to remain that night, as the passages among the islands leading to Chusan were narrow and intricate. In consequence of the regulations of the vigilant government of China, a report of her approach had already reached Chusan; a Chinese vessel anchored near her, from which an officer came on board to announce that the next morning his barge should conduct the foreign vessel into the harbour of Chusan, whither she was supposed to be bound. She proceeded with the early morning's tide, and after passing through several narrow straits, arrived in that harbour.

Between the Quelpaens and Chusan harbour, through a space of about fifty miles in length, and thirty in width, the number of islands exceeds three hundred. A dangerous rock (not that of the Hollderness already mentioned) on which the Hindostan struck on her return to the southward, is met with in the passage to Chusan harbour. By a perusal of the manuscript journals of the English East India company's ships which had sailed formerly to Chusan, it appears that the Northumberland in the year 1704, was the only one on board of which it seems to have been known that such a rock existed. In her log-book it is observed that "they kept Kee-to point open with Deer island, "to avoid a sunken rock that lay off Sarah Galley "island; which, and the flag-staff on Chu-san "hill, being both in one, the ship is abreast of "it."

The part of the harbour in which the Clarence anchored, was distant about half a mile from a landing place near the house of the Tsungping, or military governor, who presided in this place, and which bore from the brig north-east by north; the depth of water was five fathoms. In this situation the four passages into the harbour were so shut in, that none of them were visible. It looked like a lake surrounded by hills; and a person sauding upon the deck of the Clarence at anchor, could scarcely point out how she got there. The extent of the harbour, from north to south, is little more than a mile; but it is near three miles from east to west. The rise and fall of the tides makes a difference of about twelve feet. The time of high water, at the full and change of the moon appears to be about twelve o'clock. The tides, however, are very irregular, and vary according to the wind, and the eddies produced by such a multiplicity of islands. At the anchoring place of the Clarence the flood and ebb ran in the same direction, within three points of the compass, the current setting constantly between east and north-east by east; and for the two days and nights, during which that vessel continuee in the harbour, her head always pointed nearly to the same objects on the manuscript journal of the Stringer galley, in the year 1708. where it is mentioned that "in the distance of two leagues among the Chusan islands "the irregularities of the tides were such that, "there was the difference of two hours in the time "of high water in the two places."

Among these numerous islands there are almost as many valuable harbours or places of perfect security, for ships of any burden. This advantage, together with that of their central situation, in respect to the eastern coast of China, and vicinity of Corea, Japan, Loochoo, and Formosa, attract considerable commerce especially to Ningpoo, a city of great trade in the adjoining province of Chekeang, to which all the Chusan islands are annexed. From one port in that province twelve vessels sail, annually, for copper to Japan.

Soon after the Clarence had anchored, some civil and military officers came on board to inquire the occasion of her visit; which being declared, it was settled that the party should go ashore the next morning, and wait on the governor to make their demand. With these officers came to serve as an interpreter, Chinese merchant, who had formerly been connected in trade with the agents of the East India company, while they were allowed to frequent that part of China. He still retained somewhat of the English language. By this man's account, the English had given no just cause of dissatisfaction in this place, tho' they have been interdicted from it, through the means as is most likely, of the superior influence of the officers governing at Canton, who are supposed to draw large sums from the accumulation of foreign trade in that port; and perhaps also from the increasing apprehension, on the part of the Chinese government of the ill effects which might arise from an unrestrained communication between foreigners and the subjects of that empire, in several of its ports at the same time. The Chinese merchant still recollected with pleasure the names of Mr. Fitzhugh and Mr. Bevan, two of the company's principal agents at Ningpoo and Chusan; and indulged a hope that the English trade would be again permitted there. He explained the reason why a salute by the Clarence of seven guns was answered by three only from the shore, by observing, that among the regulations of economy in the Chinese government, no greater number is permitted to be fired from the same spot, on any occasion of compliment. This circumstance led him to mention their rule in saluting, to point their guns always into the air; adding, that if such a prundential caution had been practised by the English, the accident would not have happened at Canton, when two Chinese were killed by a spot from an English vessel on a rejoicing day, which endangered the continuance of the British trade in China, and ended in the capital punishment of the gunner: the Chinese government taking it for granted, that guns pointed horizontally, must be really meant, whatever might be the pretence, for mischief.

* * * *

The party, thus obliged to defer their return to the Lion, went to view the city or walled town of Ting-hai, situated within a mile from the large open village or suburb, built along the shore. The way from one to the other was over a plain, intersected with rivulets and canals in various directions, which possibly might serve among other purposes, for that of separating the different properties of individuals. The ground was cultivated like a garden; not a single spot was waste, and the road, tho' good, was narrow, as if in order that as little land as possible should be lost to culture.

The city walls were thirty feet high, and like those of a large prison, overtopped the houses which they surrounded. Along the walls, at the distance of every hundred yards, were square stone towers. In the parapets were also embrasures, and holes in the merlons for archery; but there were no cannon, except a few old wrought-iron pieces near the gate. The gate was double; within which was a guard-house, where military men were stationed; and the bows and arrows, pikes, and matchlocks, orderly arranged, were no doubt, intended for their use.

Of the towns of Europe, Ting-hai bore the resemblance most of Venice, but on a smaller scale. It was, in some degree, surrounded, as well as intersected, by canals. The bridges thrown over them were steep, and ascended by steps, like the Rialto. The streets, which were no more than alleys or narrow passages, were paved with square flat stones; but the houses unlike the Venetian buildings, were low, and mostly of one story. The attention, as to ornament, in these buildings was confined chiefly to roofs, which, besides having the tiles that cover the rafters luted and plastered over, to prevent accidents from their falling in stormy weather, were contrived in such a form as to imitate the inward bend of the ridges and sides of canvas tents, or of the coverings of skins of animals or other flexible materials, effected by their weight; a form preferred, perhaps, after the introduction of more solid materials, in allusion to the modes of shelter to which the human race had, probably, recourse before the erection of regular dwelling houses. On the ridges of the roofs were uncouth figures of animals, and other decorations in clay, stone, or iron. The town was full of shops, containing chiefly, articles of clothing, food, and furniture, displayed to full advantage. Even coffins were painted in a variety of lively and contrasting colours. The smaller quadrupeds, including dogs, intended for food, for food, were, as well as poultry exposed alive for sale, as were fish in tubs of water, and eels in sand. The number of places where tin-leaf, and sticks of odoriferous wood were sold for burning in their temples, indicated no slight degree of superstitutions disposition in the peple. Loose garments and trowsers were worn by both sexes; but the men had hats of straw of cane which covered the head, their their, except one long lock, being cut short or shaved; while the women had theirs entire, and plaited and coiled, becomingly, into a knot upon the crown of the head, as is sometimes seen on the female statutes of antiquity.

Thoughout the place there was an appearance of quick and active industry, beyond the natural effect of a cline not quite thirty degrees from the equator; a circumstance which implied the stimulus of necessity compelling, or of reward exciting, to labour. None seemed to shun it. None asked

alms, Men only were passing busily through the streets. Women were seen, chiefly in the shops, and at their doors and windows.

From the 6th Vol of the Chinese Repository.

Chusan, or Chowshan, is a large island, about 30 miles in length and 15 in breadth, surrounded by numerous islands and islets of every grade, from about one fourth the size of the principal island, to mere barren rocks just rising above the surface of the water. No description could afford any correct notion of the relative position of islands so numerously scattered in all directions. The largest number is to the south of the principal island. This island lies nearly opposite to the river of Ningpo. On its southern side is a considerable walled town, named Tinghae, in front of which is the principal harbour which the islands afford, in lat. 30d 36' north, lon. 121d. 41 east, according to Horsburgh, but somewhat differently by others. The depth of water in the harbour is from five to seven fathoms. It is completely landlocked and sheltered from all winds. A long, and narrow neck of land extending from the plain, terminates in Kittow (Ketow) point, three or four leagues to the southward of Chusan harbour. Running along the northern shore of this land, we shortly reach the entrance of the river of Ningpo. Kintang on the east, and Pooto on the west of Chusan, are among the larger and more beautiful islands of this extensive group. Pooto possesses a peculiar attraction in the number of splendid temples and picturesque grottoes which cover it. (See Gutzlaff's journal, in the second volume, and the voyage of the Huron, in the fourth volume of the Repository.)

Ningpo is the chief city of a department, and a place of extensive trade. It is situated on the north bank, five or six leagues up the river Tahea the mouth of which is about nine leagues distant from Chusan harbour. The channel for entering the river is between some small islands and the eastern points, having on the bar from 3 to 3½ fathoms, and at the anchorage inside from 5 to 6 fathoms. The town of Chinbae is situated immediately within the mouth of the river, and opposite to it is the anchorage, in lat. 29d 54' north, long 121d 52' 30' east.

Directly to the northwestward of this river is a a deep gulph, the disembogument of the river Tsientang. A few miles up this gulph is Hangchou foo, the capital of the province Chekeang, a place celebrated for its silk manufactures, and the seat of an extensive maritime as well as island trade. Kanpoo (supposed to be the Canfu of the Mohammedan travellers in the eighth century) was formerly the port of Hangchow, but the gradual accumulation of sands has rendered it necessary to move further out towards the sea, to a place named Chapoo, situated like Kanpoo on the northern side of the gulph. From hence is carried on the trade with Japan, consisting of twenty large trunks annually. The embankments raised against the encroachments of the sea, and the extensive salt works, in this neighbourhood, are objects of interest.

After a run of about sixty miles from the Tahea river, we pass the northern most islands of the great Chusan archipelago, and having entered the province of Keasnguo, steer northwestward, toward the embrouchure of the Yangtsze keang, having the low mainland on our left, and the alluvial island Tsungming on our right. The depth of water here is from 3½ to 5 fathoms, muddy bottom. About forty-five miles further we turn southward into the Woosung river, one of the numerous streams which in this neighbourhood intersect the country in every direction. The city Shanghae, a large commercial place, is situated on the right bank of the Woosung, about twenty or twenty five miles up. The anchorage at the mouth of the river is in lat 31d. 25- north, lon. 121d. 1'. 30". east It has been, several times visited by foreigners since 1832, when the lord Amherst first touched there.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 6.

Since our last peper the *Mavis* from Singapore has arrived, but we have not received by her our *Sing. Free Press*; we have however seen an *Extra* of 4th May, being a reprint from the *Bengal Hurkaru Extra* of 27th March, and from both these papers we have made extracts. Bombay papers to the 6th March by way of Singapore have also come to hand. We do not how ever find much Europe intelligence of interest in these papers beyond what we gave a *precis* of in our last. China matters seem at last to engage the attention of the public in England, though the Government naturally still continued silent as to the nature of the contemplated measures against this country.

It is with deep sorrow we have to record the death on Wednesday morning at about 10 o'clock, on board H. M. S. Druid, of her captain, the Right Hon. Lord HENRY JOHN SPENCER CHURCHILL, after about a week's severe illness, brought on by congestion of water in the head. His lordship was 43 years of age, and the fourth son of His Grace the Duke of Marlborough, and at the time of his death senior officer of H. B. M.'s naval forces in the China seas. We believe that his lordship had seen a good deal of active service in the American war, and learn that he was much esteemed by his brother officers as an able and efficient commander. His remains were interred here in the British burying ground early in the morning yesterday, and were followed to the grave by H. E. the Governor of Macao, and a part of the garrison of this town; by Capt. Elliot, who read the funeral service in a very impressive manner, by Captains Smith and Warren and many officers of the three Ships of war, by about 80 of their sailors, and 30 marines, and by almost all the foreign residents here, and by several inhabitants of Macao, the Portuguese band playing the funeral march. After the reading of the funeral service the Portuguese soldiers fired three volleys, as usual on such mournful occasions, and the body was consigned to the earth.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 13.

H. M. S. *Alligator*, the *William Barras*, and the *Corsair*, have during the week arrived from Singapore, bringing date to the 16th May, and we have received by the latter the Singapore Free Press of 7th and 14th and Extra of 15th May, as well as Bombay papers to the 25th April, containing the latest Europe news to 4th March, of which copious extracts will be found. From these papers as well as from private information we have also received hope-inspiring intelligence the nature of which we may possibly not be right in publishing.

The *Atalanta* with the March mail arrived at Bombay on the 10th April: the mail arrived there in 37 days from England; had the *Atalanta* proceeded immediately to Singapore, instead of on the 28th April, and making, as she has done, a passage of 17 days, the mail would have reached Singapore on the 27th of April, and if a steamer had then without loss of time brought it on to Singapore, seven or eight days only would have been taken up before its reaching China, and we might thus have had dates of 4th March from London here on the 5th of May, after only 62 days passage! Who would have thought it possible, only twenty years since, that one might travel from London to China in two months!

ATTEMPT AT FIRING THE FLEET AT CAPSINGMOON.—On Tuesday morning last at 2 A. M. ten fireships were discovered to be drifting favored by a strong tide, towards the shipping at Capsingmoon. Many of the vessels at anchor there got immediately under weigh, to avoid coming in contact with them, whilst the boats of the ships of war, which had all been lowered, (in fact the attack was expected and everything consequently prepared) took the fireships in tow and run them ashore on one of the Brothers Islands. There were explosions from several of them, which however, from their having been towed out of harm's way, did no damage whatever, nor did any of the shipping come in contact with them. During their drifting towards the shipping, numerous mandarin boats are said to have been pulling about in all directions, no doubt ready to take advantage of the confusion they have hoped for, and probably to massacre the helpless crews of such vessels as had taken fire, but they were soon, seeing the failure of the fireships, obliged to get away again, without having done any other damage, than beaten one or two men in the Schooner *Devil* which they boarded, when the rest of the crew escaped ill treatment by leaping over board.

Thus another attempt of the Chinese at destroying the English fleet has proved a total failure no doubt to the great chagrin of Governor Lin, who must have been at considerable expense in fitting out this expedition which as to magnitude far exceeded the former attempt. The Junks were of good size, two and two chained together, and filled with combustibles. They now remain no douts acceptable prize to the ships of war, not on account of what they contain, for the powder found in their holds is of bad quality, but for their hullb which will furnish a good stock of firewood, an article somewhat scarce in China; the chains also which fastened them together have proved a very valuable acquisition for grapnel cables; they were of English manufacture, and a considerable quantity has fallen into the hands of the captors.

Coupled with this attempt, we may mention a report that has lately obtained currency here among the Chinese, though we are by no mean, willing to warrant its truth, and we must confess besides, that our endeavours to obtain authentic information on the subject have been without success. This report then is that the Government of Canton, desirous to exterminate the sailors of the fleet at Capsingmoon, sent a boat-load of poisoned tea in small parcels to that anchorage, there to be sold to the shipping, but fortunately some pirates, by taking the boat before she reached her destination, defeated this scheme, and by selling her cargo, became the means of poisoning a great many Chinese, in consequence of which it is said that the Magistrate of Heangshan, or of some other town in this neighbourhood, has issued a proclamation warning people against the purchase of certain qualities of tea as poisoned, which he says, some evil minded persons have lately been selling, thereby causing the death of many people.

Though we have made efforts to obtain this proclamation, we have not succeeded, and it is probable that this whole story may be a fabrication, but at the same time a possibility exists of there being some truth at bottom, when it is recollected that in September last the Mandarins caused the water at Hongkong to be poisoned, which is a well authenticated fact, since by placards found on shore, the natives were warned against the use of that water. There is certainly no greater moral turpitude in poisoning tea than in poisoning water, and those capable doing the one, may not hesitate to attempt the other. It is much to be lamented that such great difficulty exists of obtaining full proof of such enormities in order condignly to punish them when the day of retribution shall have come, and we hope it is at hand.

There is a report that the pirates who attacked the *Hellas*, as reported in our paper of 30th May, have applied to the Provincial Government of Canton for a reward for their prowess; we know not with what success, since they have no *spolia opima* to show, in spite of their assertion that it was on board the *Hellas* opium-clipper that the lamented Lord John Churchill lost his life: which, considering that Admiral Kwan and his friends have found as willing an ear for *their* lies at Peking, it is not unlikely may be credited by Lin and his colleagues, when recommendations in their favor for peacock's feathers will no doubt be forwarded to Court.

CANTON PRESS, JUNE 20.

On Tuesday morning last, the H. C. Steamer *Madagascar* anchored in the roads from Singapore the 1st June; she soon after proceeded to Capsingmoon. Though we have not by her received any Singapore papers, we have been favored with the loan of a Free Press of the 28th May, from which we extract an account of a severe gale at the mouth of the Hooghly. Other arrivals though anxiously and hourly expected, we are yet unable to report.

Some reports are afloat that the Chinese intend making another attempt at burning the fleet at Capsingmoon, and every thing is, we hear, kept in readiness for the reception of their fireships. It is also said that a large body of troops is about being marched into this neighbourhood.

We hear that the new Chinese man-of-war, Chesapeake, late Cambridge, has been stationed at the First Bar, as likewise a number of junks laden with granite ready for sinking to stop up the passage. It has also been said, though we do not believe it, that the Chesapeake has been ordered to the Bogue to act against H. M Ships, should they attempt entering. We know not what her armament may be, but with a view probably of giving her an imposing appearance, she has been painted blood-red all over, whilst the two cutters (of 25 tons each) lately built for the imperial navy, challenge respect by a coating of imperial yellow. We understand that the vessels now at Whampoa (there were on the 12th instant only five Americans and seven Spaniards) will probably remove to second bar so as not to be inconvenienced by the blocking up of the river, should this be deemed necessary, at least a petition to that effect has, we are told, been presented to the Canton authorities.

There are symptoms of the Provincial government beginning to be alarmed, and several emissaries have during the week arrived at Macao to pick up what news they can regarding the English preparations; it is also said that the Hong merchants are about to visit Macao in a day or two, no doubt ordered to enter on negotiations, but we sincerely hope that access will be denied them to the ear of H. M. Superintendent, or of any other of H. M. Officers.

Some Chinese Fishermen have lately, to a person of this town, sold a number of old sails which they report to have taken from the hull of a vessel wrecked on *Tung-sha* or the eastern sand. The knowledge of this fact caused fears to be entertained of the loss of some vessel on the east-coast, but on inspection of the sails, they are all found to be Europe-made, the greater part of them by Bailey of Liverpool, and the remainder by Jarvis of St. Andrews, and it is therefore surmised that they cannot have belonged to any of the coasting vessels, whose sails are for the most part made in India, and differently cut from those in question, which apparently belong to a vessel of about 800 Tons. The most probable conjecture is, that these sails(13 in number) belonged to the ship Mars wrecked on the Prata-shoal, particulars of which accident we published in the *Press* of the 1st February. We are not aware whether the name given by the Chinese to the Prata-shoal is properly *Tung-sha*, but its meaning being "eastern sand" or "eastern shoal," the fishermen not improperly thus denominated it; the Prata-shoal is at this season of the year a place of not uncommon resort to fishermen, who have erected a small josshouse on the island, and they may therefore have easily fallen in with the wreck of the *Mars*, which was lying on a reef at some distance from the Island. The only circumstance which seems to be against the conjecture ventured is, that the Chinese report having found a dead dog and two dead fowls in a putrid state on board, but they may have been left there accidentally by other Chinese visiting the wreck, not being like that, if it be the at of the *Mars*, dog or live stock should have remained on board a when the crew were able from the island to return to the vessel for provisions. Three books were also brought here from the wreck. which have been kindly shewn us, and we subjoin the tittle-pages, as they may possibly lead to discovery. One book bears on the title page "A view of the principal courts of the Isle of Man" but is in fact a collection of sundries bound together in one volume. Its contents besides that already mentioned are "Liverpool Musical Festival 1833" "Pierce Egan's account of the trial of John Thurtell and Joseph Hunt," "Psalms and Anthems. Capt Crow, a Lament upon the death of the Princess Charlotte, and "Alfred, a vision." There is the name of *William Hopkins, Ship Orixa*, written on the first blank page, but no *Orixa* has been in the China waters for some years. The second book is "The young Ladies Assistant in writing French letters," and the third is a volume of Burn's Poems, having the name of *James Mchinnon, Leith*, 1835, on the inside cover. Moreover, a hawser has been saved. We hear that drs.2000 has been offered to a Portuguese Lorchaman, to go to the wreck but declined.

A singular fancy obtains among the Chinese which is, that though the English have greatly the advantage over them when fighting at sea, the reverse must be the case on land. Possibly there may soon be occasion to undeceive them, but this notion has probably gained ground from their knowing the English only as a seafaring nation, and they may possibly class them with the Dutch, of whom they were convinced, that they had no terra firma of their own, but were a sea born nation, When the Dutch Embassy, in 1655-6, was at Peking, the Mandarins were astonished to hear them speak as possessing a country, and disbelieving the assertions of the Embassadors, asked the Missionaries then residing at Court concerning them, who allowed that the Dutch were then really in possession of a country, which however of right belonged to the King of Spain.

THE CANTON REGATTA CLUB.—The fifth meeting took place on Thursday and Friday last, on each of which days two races were pulled, and we should give the result, but the Umpire's report has not yet reached us. The arrangements for spectators on board of the boats at the starting point were very good, and a band of music, striking up appropriate tunes, enlivened the scene. The Praya grande from one and to the other was filled with spectators, so that both land snd water presented a very animated and pleasing coup d'œil.

FROM THE PEKING GAZETTE.

The Court—A discovery has lately been made, that some inferior Mandarins sold opium to the prince of the blood. Having been summoned before a tribunal, they of course denied the whole charge, fyet there were the pipes and the whole apparatus ound upon the princes, and collateral evidence of competent witnesses proved the fact of their having, been in the habit of supplying the inmates of the palace with the deleterious drug for a considerable length of time. With all the desire therefore of hushing up the matter, the culprits have nevertheless been delivered over to the Board of punishments.

The Cabinet.—The Great Emperor in an extreme fit of generosity, has issued his gracious will, that 252 inferior officers of the cabinet, such as clerks, book-keepers, and registrars should each be promoted one step. No reason is assigned, and we may suppose that the ministry after having obtained full power, is anxious to obtain popularity and gain adherents among their immediate dependents.

Board of Public works.—Whilst the repairs of the Great Canal and of the dykes of the Yellow river are going on with unabated vigor, the people in the neighbourhood steal the materials with unblushing impudence, and have lately committed such depredations, that unless they are prevented from committing these robberies, the works can no longer be carried on.

Board of Officers.—A Lieutenant Governor was recently appointed to the Shan tung Province, and he has now forwarded a report of his proceedings. From this it appears that he is an officer of the most virtuous disposition and patriotic intentions. Having traversed the province he examined into all abuses, discovering many unworthy magistrates, and being particularly anxious to find out whether they had not embezzled some public property. In all these laudable enterprizes he has been successful, but is not yet able to communicate the result of his researches, which he however will do at a more convenient time.

Fokeen.—The district magistrate of Tsin keang has been sent to the frontiers to serve the soldiery, for misconduct and neglect of duty.

Our worthy Ting has furnished the Emperor with a detailed account of the late disturbances in his jurisdiction. Having dispatched a number of soldiers to a place in Nan hwa district, to seize people falsely accused of murder, the whole borough rose to one man, and not only drove away the posse, but wounded several in the struggle. Another more numerous detachment proceeded to the city, and met with the same fate being obliged to retreat with very great haste. Up to the date of the memorial the insurrection had not been quelled. Ting very justly remarks that resistance against the constituted authorities, must be punished in the most exemplary manner, still, he admits that the officers in charge of the soldiery had acted very imprudently, and instead of soothing the people, irritated them by undue severity. He therefore requests that the district magistrates of Nan hwa and Lung ke, be delivered over for punishment and that the military officer in charge of the expedition may suffer the extremity of the law. As for the rising of people, this must be managed in some way or the other, and as the ringleaders have escaped, it will be difficult to avenge the law upon the most guilty.

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 19.

Macao, 16th May, 18

Copy of new regulation received by pilots and translated by Mr. Bridgman.

Keang sub prefect of Kwangchow, resident at Macao for the protection of the Sea coast, issue this mandatory edict.

On the 13th instant I received from his excellency Lin governor of two Kwang &c. a communication wherein he says. "Hereafter when all foreign ships come to this place to trade, they must all, without respect of country to which they belong, be commanded to anchor at Macao and deliver up to the local sub prefect both ships passport and a list (a invoice) of her cargo, to be by him transmitted to me the governor for examination. The ships must wait till the examination has been clearly made and a reply given either accepting or declining the application to trade, and all must act in strict obedience to the reply."

Having received the above it is incumbent on me to issue an edict for general information its reaching the pilots let them act according to his excellency's commands obey without opposition. A special edict.—Taoukwang 20th year, 4th month, 13th day.—(May 14, 1840.)

CANTON PRESS, MAY 23.

The accounts which the Chinese give of the poverty prevailing over all parts of the country, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Canton, in consequence of the many interruptions to the usual commercial intercourse are very distressing. All the branches of industry are suffering, manufacturing as well as commeocial, and it is only the mandarins, who by extorting fees for connivance at illegal practices, derive any advantage from this state of things. In several parts of the country disturbances are said to have already broken out, and one somewhat serious has taken place in Tonog-hwa, a large town about a day's journey north of Canton. The continued want of rain, there has been none whatever since the beginning of this month, also threatens, if not a scarce, at least a late crop of grain, and the price of rice is already advancing, and will no doubt become very dear should the drought continue another week.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS.—The ship Niantic Capt. Doty, while on her passage from the Straits of Lombock, to China through the Sulu sea, in lat. 7 deg. 13' N., and long. 12deg. E., on the 4th of April 1840, the wind being N N E. to N N W. and very light, fell in with a shower of volcanic ashes, very fine and impalpable, which fell for the space of 12 hours, covering the sails and rigging. The stars were obscured from the density of the shower. On the 7th when in lat 8deg. 25' N., and long. 120deg' 30 E., she felt another shower much lighter, which fell from 6 o'clock in the evening till 4 o'clock next morning; wind in the same direction, and light.

On her passage northward, she met a whaler, who experienced a similar shower on the same day, when lying between the islands of Mindoro and Luconia, nearly 300 miles north of the position of the Niantic. The ashes collected from the decks of the Niantic are like those gathered from craters, in Java and Sumbawa, and which have been known to be carried 600 or 800 miles. In this instance, they may have proceeded from a volcano in Luconia, Formosa, or some of the interjacent islands.

CANTON REGISTER, MAY 26.

On the 18th instant, Heerjeebhoy Rustomjee Esq. gave a splendid quadrille party. H. E. the governor and lady and many other Portuguese, American, and English ladies were present. Dancing commenced shortly after nine o clock, and continued until twelve, when the guests sat down to a handsome supper. The governor's health having been first and then that of his lady, the ladies of Macao, proposed, H. E. returned thanks in a most flattering manner, and in return proposed the health of the English and American ladies of this settlement. Dancing was then resumed and continued with great gaiety and spirit until near 5 o'clock in the morning, at which hour the party broke up. The party went off extremely well and to the satisfaction of every body present.

CANTON PRESS, MAY 30.

The Court.—H. M. is very indignant, that some of his courtiers should have carried on a private correspondence, He therefore directed the president of the board of war and that of public works to institute an investigation, and bring the guilty to light, with an exposure of all their wicked schemes. These two high diguitaries set accordingly to work, and after much inquiry nothing was discovered that might have implicated the parties. They made therefore a report to the great Emperor, who finds himself deeply aggrieved at this declaration, and has forthwith ordered them to impeach the victims of his wrath, and if they fail to do so, it is his firm intention to degrade them from their high offices, though this ultimate measure will with great reluctance be adopted. Hence it is very probable, that after this rescript, heavy accusations will be brought forward, and that the lives of these babblers will be implicated. According to law, every one who betrays the secrets of the palace is to suffer capital punishment, and this is just the crime for which the imperial attendants have been denounced.

It is the pleasure of the Emperor, that a number of officers of his body guard be degraded, whilst others have forfeited their pay. No reason is assigned for this severity.

General Yihke, a relation of Taon-kwang, had been president of the tribunal of foreign affairs, and moreover held previously many other trustworthy and lucrative situations, whilst no doubts of his integrity were entertained. Unfortunately, however, for his character, it has been found out, that when a very large bribe was offered him recently. he had no strength to refuse the same, and for this weakness the Emperor delivered him over to a court of inquiry. Now in this age of great purity it is an unheard crime to take money in such a disreputable manner, and judges viewed the matter in this light, and therefore pronounced sentence, that the said General and President should be transported to the river Amour, there perhaps to be employed in tracking boats. It was moreover discovered, that several inferior officers of the same tribunal had either themselves pocketed money, or winked at it when others did so. These gentlemen are to go to Oroumtchi on the western frontier near the confines of Koti, in order to atone there for their crimes. The Great Emperor however, on revising the judgment, and feeling in his breat some sparks of compassion toward his own kith and kin, remitted the punishment, and only degraded the grandee two degrees, whilst he was to remain in office.

Admiral Chin of Fokeen is to become commander in chief of the sea and river forces in Keangnan: we hear also, but on very slight authority, that the great naval hero Kwan is to be removed from his station. The relations of the slain at the battle of the Bogue have entered a formal protest against the false statement of the admiral, that only four of his marines unfortunately slipped from a plank into the water, whilst hundreds lost their lives in that unfortunate affair. This is however a very unpalatable statement, yet it has long before this reached the capital.

The Board of war has directed the Governors of Hookwang and Yunnan to hold a very careful review of their troops, and if there is any negligence on the part of the officers or soldiers, to degrade the culprits instantly, for the army must henceforth be in an efficient state.

The Governor of Hookwang has written a long tirade against some district officers on the Great River, who had funds entrusted to their care for the repair of dykes. Their tardiness to do the necessary works was productive of inundations, and the poor inhabitants lost repeatedly all their earthly gear, by the sudden rising of the waters. The river-land of this part of China, has lately so frequently suffered by water, that several districts have been desolated by starvation, and still the magistrates have been hard hearted enough, to stem their efforts in making the necessary repairs for preventing future similar calamities.

It has been found on examination that the people along the great Canal are in the habit of taking the stones along the embankment and selling them. The earth has thus been crumbling down and filling up the bed. Guards are therefore to be stationed all along the canal to prevent this wanton destruction.

There is not a word about Canton affairs, and we really believe that all the recent events like so many preceding ones, have passed into oblivion, never to be any more mentioned;—this is a magnanimity without example.

THE NEW BOND.

EDICT.

Yü acting Kwang-chow-foo hereby proclaims to the Hong merchants that they may thoroughly know and understand.

Whereas, I have just now received the following official dispatch from H. E. Lin the Viceroy.

"It appears to me that when the foreign ships of any country have fully laden on board their respective cargoes of goods and metchandize, they ought forthwith to stand out to sea beyond the Ladrone Islands—and each and every of them return to their homes. Still further ought this to be the case at present—as—since the cutting off of the English Trade we have received repeated Imperial Edicts—to the effect that the ships and people of other countries be not permitted to supply the said English with Tea or other necessaries. Thus in the case of the Americans &c. &c., these foreigners having been lately steeped with the dew of mercantile profit—right and proper is it that they gladly submit to our (new) regulations; but previously when the English ships were anchored off Chang-sha-wan (i. e. Toonkoo) the other ships all went to Chang-sha-wan and cast anchor beside them, and now lately when the English ships have shifted their anchorage to Mo-taou (i. e. Capsingmoon), the other countries' ships do in like manner proceed to Mo-taou, and there enter their unhallowed society! Now if their object be not to take cargo and supply the English with it, we should like to ask what they go there for?

We find that every foreign ship that comes to Canton to trade, has got a resident Agent or Consignee, and after this, any merchant vessel whether coming or going, we must compel the said resident foreigner to give bond, not only that at the time of her arrival she wont bring Opium, and that she has conveyed no goods for the English, when she will be permitted to open her hold, but also when she is fully laden with export cargo (the Consignee) must no less give bond that (his ship) wont anchor near the English ships, when she will be permitted to leave the port: and, after the granting of said bonnd, should such ship or ships anchor near the English vessels, it shall only be required at the hands of the said resident foreigner!

I, therefore, uniting the circumstances, send to you (the Kwang-chow-foo) this my official dispatch, that you command the principal security merchants and others again to impress these orders on all foreigners, that they in due conformity give obedience thereto and the said Hong merchants, whenever any foreign vessel arrives at Canton, let them exact a duuly parpered bond that she conveys nothing for the English and when going away let them exact another bond that she will not anchor near the English, and let them hand up such bonds for my inspection as well as for the inspection of H. E. the Hoppo. Do not oppose! &c. &c.

For as much, therefore, I (the Kwang-chow-foo) now issue my commands to the Hong merchants that they give implicit obedience to the Edict of H. E. the Viceroy as above &c. &c., and also that they send a copy of the bond to me for my inspection likewise.

Do not oppose! A special Edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th moon, 20th day.
Canton, 21st May, 1840.

PROCLAMATION.

Tang, assistant magistrate of Heang-shan Heen, has received a copy of the following edict from * *Tang* governor of Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces and E Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province; who have again issued pointed instructions for the information of all whom they may concern, viz:

Whereas opium injures men as one of the poisonous drugs, the Emperor is sadly distressed with the desire to protect the silly people's lives; and on this account has determined upon stern measures: but considering that the smokers have already contracted deep-seated, chronic, diseases, he could not bear to punish the foolish fellows with the weighty penalties of the Law without giving them timely notice, therefore the limited time was extended.

The deep benevolence and thick virtues of his Majesty are made manifest both in China and elsewhere. Ought not all who have blood and breath to be influenced even to tears now so as thoroughly to put away this evil practice?

It is found on examination that the fixed limited time (for the winding up of opium smoking) was one year and six months. As the distant provinces the day on which the paper arrived (containing the instructions on the subject) became the commencement of the reckoning. At Kwang-tung province that paper was received on the twenty sixth day of the fifth month of the 19th year, (June 16th 1839,) Time flies like an arrow!! Already one year is gone! And again in the twinkling of an eye the limited time will be out!

Again we unitedly issued pointed commands addressing the same to all belonging to our jurisdiction, both soldiers and people, for their full information. You who desire to protect your lives, exert yourselves immediately to break off longing for this smoke. Do not suspect that the breaking off your longings will easily make you sick; nor by any means fear that it will kill you. Observe those who have made a trial of breaking off their smoke longings, why are they not constantly sick—why not constantly dying? Moreover should you die with sickness, this is but the common fate, but to be tortured to death in prison is not—which is light and which is heavy?

Being grieved with your stupidity, and not fearing the labor, we unitedly again and again make known the law. If as formerly you retain your errors without understanding, until you shall have completed the alienation of your lives, once the limited time is out, to ask for your life, will be vain. To escape death, there will be no way! How will you then attain to repentance? Most reverently obey! A special edict!

Taoukwang, 20th year, 4th month, 13th day.
(May 14th, 1840.)
Translated by I. J. R.

* As governor *Tang* some time since was reported to have become the governor of Hok-keen province, and Lin, the former Commissioner, the governor of these two provinces, there is something rather inexplicable about *Tang* uniting with the Lieutenant governor of Kwang-tung province in issuing this proclamation, which some of the Chinese themselves do not yet understand, nor does.—*The translator.*

MALACCA.

WEEKLY REGISTER, JULY 23.

The shipping Reports of Saturday and Tuesday last, announce the arrival of the H. C's Steamer *Diana*, Congalton, from Penang 13th instant, and Dutch Barque *Calypso*, Stokheker, from Padang the 15th ultimo.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE LOUISA.—The subjoined communication from Captain ROSE of the late Barque *Louisa* gives the particulars of the unfortunate loss of that vessel on the *North Sands* off *Parcelar Hill*, on her passage from Penang to Singapore, partly laden with ammunition for the China Expedition:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

My Dear Sir,—I beg leave to send you the particulars of the loss of the late Bark *Louisa* on the North Sands, on Saturday the 10th of July 1840. At noon the observed latitude was 3 deg. 1' N. Wind S. S. W., and S W by. S. Parcelar Hill bearing S. E. by E. in 23 fathoms water, sailing at the rate of 2 knots per hour, steering S. E. Having been up all night, I told the mate I felt tired, and would go down for an hour, to keep the led going, and let me know when he got to nine fathoms. At 1 P. M. the mate reported 19 fathoms. I then told him to keep the led going, and let me know when he had nine fathoms, instead of which the lead was not hove until I came on deck, which was at 45 minutes past two, when I asked what water he had, he then sounded and found we were in 2½ fathoms; the helm was immediately put down and she came round, but after standing out about West for a short time she took the ground. The long boat was immediately got out, and an anchor and cable put into her. The Mate and a boats Crew were sent to run it out, and let it go in 3 fathoms. They shoved off and threw the anchor overboard; but no, liking the direction, I ordered the Mate to weigh it a gain and run it out in a different direction. At this time as it was low Water, and the Ship laying very easy, perfectly upright, and making no water, I was very anguine that we should get her off on the flood, and told him to drop the anchor in 3 fathoms, and bring the end of the Cable to us. I likewise ordered him to tow the long boat out with the Gig. He then shoved off and pulled in the direction I had ordered, until they had got some distance from us, when the Ship began to move, which was, as I had foretold, at rise of the tide. I hailed the boat and told them to come on board. instead of which they pulled away from the Ship towards the shore, and we saw no more of them. At nine the Ship was all afloat, and could we have made sail would have gone off; but most of the men being away in the boats, and a Southerly wind blowing, as the tide rose she went further on the shore. On the Ebb tide struck very hard, and at daylight she was half full water. We were 16 souls on board, 20 miles from the nearest land, no boat, and the Ship evidently going to pieces. I ordered rafts to be constructed, as the only chance we had of escaping; when, on looking round in hopes of seeing some vessel, I saw something black in the water, which eventually proved to be my long boat, full of water, and two planks broke out of her bottom. Having nothing that we could repair her with we stuffed jackets, shirts, or any thing that came to hand, into the hole and at I P. M. left the wreck; (at which time the Ships back was broke the) boat being in that state, not an article could be put into her; the consequence was, that we were obliged to come away with just the clothes on our back. At 10 o'clock we reached Pulo Anza, where we remained that night, and next day arrived at Salangore where we found the Gig had arrived, and reported us all dead. We remained three days at Salangore when the Steamer *Diana*, Capt. Congalton, called into Salangore, and took us on board and landed us here.

As it may be of use to some of your Nautical readers, I send you the bearings of the shoal on which the *Louisa*, was wrecked. It is not laid down in my Charts which are the latest edition of Horsburgh, and corrected to 1838, and perhaps may not be in most others. Parcelar Hill bore E. by S ¾ S. about 20 miles Salangore Hill N N E. 24 miles, About 6 miles South of the Blenheim shoal it appears a circular bank, about 2 miles across having 2½ and 2fathoms least water. It is composed of hard sand and very much in the way of ships passing between the 2½ fathoms bank and the Blenheim shoal.

I am Sir,
Yours truly,
H. S. ROSE.

Malacca, 21*st July* 1840.

SUMATRA.—We beg to direct attention to the account of the progress of the Dutch as given in an extract from the Penang papers. The *Gazette* states, that the Acheenese Rajah and five other Chiefs are expected in the Straits, for the purpose of appealing to the authorities, and claiming the protection and assistance of the English Government, if this report is true, the occasion will present a fine opportunity for settling commercial treaties with those Chiefs on a secure basis; and thus throwing into the scale a counteracting antagonists influence on the island of Sumatra.

SINGAPORE.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

The following is from a mercantile letter dated Singapore August 1st.

Our last commercial Report was per *Harlequin* under date 14th ultimo, since which we have had the following arrivals from Calcutta and Bombay:—

July 19—*Nassaruth Shah*, Edwards, from Calcutta 4th June—une. *Nerbudda*, Patrick, from Calcutta 11th June.

21.—*Ariel*, Warden, from Calcutta 28th June.

22.—*Asia Felix*, Roys, from Bombay 14th June.

23.—*Lady Clifford*, Morton, from Calcutta—May.

26.—*Lord Elphinstone*, Simmons from Calcutta, 24th June.

27.—*Columbine*, Major, from Calcutta 27th June

Mor, Young, from Bombay 2nd July.

31.—*Sir Herbert Compton*, Bolton, from Bombay 2nd July. *Annunchunder*, Poole, from Calcutta 27th May.

IMPORTS.

Opium.—The importations of Opium since our last amounted to 195 chests of *Paena*, 140 chests of *Benares*, and a few chests of *Malwa*, of which have been exported to China about 180 chests. The demand during the last fortnight has been excessively dull, and we have only heard of a very few chests of *Patna* having been sold at Sp. Drs. 310 *a* 312½, cash, *Benares* at Sp. Drs. 287 *a* 290 cash and Sp. Drs. 300. 1 month, and of *Malwa* at Sp. Drs. 380 a 385, cash. All descriptions are now almost without inquiry, and the accounts from China must be much more favourable for the drug than they were up to 5th ult. the date of our last advices, before *Patna* and *Malwa* will be required, and *Benares* will only be saleable chest by chest until the beginning of November, when the traders from the Eastward commence laying in their return cargoes. The Dutch Ship *Justina* in passing through yesterday, from Calcutta the —th ult. bound for Batavia landed a passenger and a few letters with accounts of the reeult of the 5th and last sale of the season, from which it appears *Patna* averaged 736.9 Rs. or 99 Rs. per chest more than the 4th, and *Benares* at 686¾ Rs. or 60 Rs per chest more than at the preceding sale, a result which was not generally expected here, as some t trseel received per *Ariel* stated that a decline of 20 to 30 Rs per chest had taken place on the arrival of the *Water Witch*. These accounts have not affected prices here, and there are still sellers at the rates above mentioned.

Piece Goods of all descriptions, still continue excessively dull, and are retailing slowly at the rates quoted in the annexed Price Current.

Cotton.—The imports from Calcutta since our last amount to 1,112 bales and from Bombay to 1,281 bales, before which the stock was very heavy, and since the departure of the Junks the article has been in no demand. Sales cannot be effected except at ruinously low prices, to parties who would hold until the British trade with China is resumed—and we have heard of no transaction since our last

Gunny Bags.—Stock much reduced—and supplies will soon be wanted. Good fair sized Gunies cannot now be had under Sp. *Drs.* 9, but a large importation would reduce the price to Sp. Drs. 7½ *a* 8 per 100.

Saltpetre—Supplied—and only saleable by retail at low prices.

Lines and Twines are wanted? the latter to be of the smallest size and as *even* as possible.

Grain. Rice (Bengal) is without enquiry last sale Sp. Drs. 2½ per bag. With Wheat and Gram the market is altogether overstocked, and the former is offering at Sp. Drs, 2¾ and latter at Sp. Drs. 1½ *a* 2 per bag. Bengal Flour Large stock, and no demand.

Castor Oil,—Oversupplied—and difficult of sale at Sp. Drs 3 per dozen.

Segars Chinsurah—are retailing at 20 cents per box.

With *Beer*, *Wines*, *Spirit*, and all descriptions of *Oilman's Stores*, the market is heavily overstocked, and sales can scarcely be made at any price. *Bass' Beer*, in bottle, which is preferred to all others, is *retailing* at Sp. Drs. 2 *a* 2½ per dozen and other articles under this head at proportionate rates. Shipments of all sorts of *eatables* and *drinkables* ought to be avoided.

We are still without later advices from China than 5th June and from *Manila* than 23d May.

From Batavia we have advices to 23rd ult., when that market was very dull for all descriptions of imports but particularly for Europe manufactures. Sales of *Java Coffee* to some extent had been made at *f.* 37 *a* 38 and of *Jacotra Sugar* at *f.* 12½ a 12¾ per picul which prices were expected to be maintained. *Padang Coffee*, was offered at *f.* 29. The Brit. ship *Superb* had been chartered for London at £4 10. The *Prima Donna*, *Glen*, *Huntley* and *India* had arrived in search of freight and would likely obtain about £4-10 for London or £4-15 *a* £5 for the Continent. *Exchange* on *Holland*, 6 months sight, *f.* 95 on *London f.* 12½. Agio on dollars 8 *a* 10 per cent—*Calcutta Courier*, *August* 24.

MAURITIUS.

SIR LIONEL SMITH — We publish in our columns of to-day the Proclamation of Sir Lionel Smith, in which His Excellency expresses his desire that all the public Officers of his government will co-operate with him cordially in the maintenance of the laws and of good order, and assures the inhabitants that he will do every thing in his power to promote the interests and to protect the rights of all classes of our society. This first act of the administration of our new Governor inspires us with confidence, and serves already in some measure to realize the hopes we were induced to form in our last number, respecting the system of government he would pursue. Not being himself as yet acquainted with what is passing in the colony, His Excellency was necessarily obliged to restrict his Proclamation; but we cannot help appreciating, and feeling highly grateful for the spirit in which it has been conceived. In the absence of any specific promises, which of course we could not expect it to contain, it breathes good and laudable intentions, upon which we conceive we may rely; convinced as we are that when occasion may require them, Sir Lionel Smith will not be deficient in either energy or determination to carry into execution any measure that he may consider likely to prove beneficial. We therefore look forward to the future with trust and confidence.

Sir Lionel Smith arrived only a day or two ago at Mauritius, and we know that he has already occupied himself with certain details of his government. We are assured, moreover, that he intends in a few days visiting the public offices, the schools, the hospitals, &c. in order to judge for himself of the reforms and improvements which it may be necessary to introduce into them. We do not doubt that he will shortly also visit and inspect our country districts; for it is with the state of culture at Mauritius, and with the condition of the labourers, that it is above all important Sir Lionel Smith should acquaint himself by the evidence of his own senses. We are informed that upon this subject it is the intention of the planters to adopt the initiative; and that it is proposed to send a deputation from each district of the Island to wait upon His Excellency, in order to induce him to take so desirable a step. We strongly approve the project, and recommend its being carried into execution with the least possible delay. It is well known that Sir William Nicolay, during the whole course of his administration, never honoured more than one planter with a visit. We trust that from Sir Lionel Smith we may expect very different conduct.—*Le Cerneen, July* 21.

COLONIAL.

SYDNEY.

LAUNCESTON ADVERTISER, APRIL 16.

His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor and suite left Launceston, on Monday, on his return to the capital. The previous week was spent in excursions to the country, His Excellency's party having visited Westbury, and the settlement beyond, and Norfolk Plains and Morven. His Excellency's party (including Miss CRACROFT and Miss ASHBURNER) were on Saturday last at the latter place, and after visiting the township and inspecting the buildings erected there, repaired to Cambock, the residence of J. R. KENWORTHY, Esq., where a splendid cold collation had been prepared. His Excellency, we understand, expressed himself highly pleased with the improvements in progress at the delightful residence of Cambock, the whole of which estiblishment he inspected with evident satisfaction. Highly praiseworthy as Mr. WESTBURY'S exertions for the improvement of the estate have been the approval of the Lieutenant Governor must have been grafying to that gentleman.

The Lieutenant-Governor also took occasion to express himself highly pleased with the state of the roads in the vicinity of Morven, the result of the exertions of the settlers in the district; which indeed are highly commendable.

His Excellency and party returned to town late on Saturday, highly delighted with their excursion.

THE SUPREME COURT opened yesterday morning for the trial of criminal cases. We are unable to give the particulars of the trials, in this weeks publication, but have prepared a full report for our next. The case of Mr. Dawson for forgery, was the first upon the list, he was found guilty, and remanded to goal, to await his sentence. This morning at 9 o'clock is the time appointed for the hearing of civil cases. It appears somewhat singular to us, that even up to the moment of the sitting of the court neither lawyers, or sheriff appeared to have the most remote idea as to whether the criminal or civil cases would be tried first.

The following instance of most atrocious cruelty has been brought to our notice, and we can vouch for the truth of the facts stated:—On Monday, the 5th instant, two men, by name William Hartnell, a butcher, of Longford, and Tom or John Hodgetts, of Norfolk Plains, agreed to ride a race to Blackman's River, and back, a distance of ninety five miles. The butcher brought his horse as far on his return as Whitehead's public house, Snake Banks, when it fell dead. Hodgetts contrived to get his home; but it died shortly after. We trust that the authorities at Norfolk Plains, will take the measures necessary to inflict the heaviest penalty on the parties that the law admits.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday Morning, a person named Mathews, who recently entered into partnership with a Mr. Mason, as coach builder, &c., expired from a sudden attack of *delirium tremens*. On the Saturday night previous, the deceased was in excellent health, and paid his men their wages as usual; in the course of the evening, however, he was seized with the attack, and continued for some time running about the town, calling upon those he met, "in the name of God to put those *fiery things* out of his yard," and uttering all sorts of incoherent and unintelligible expressions. He was conveyed home, and remained in a dreadful state of nervous excitement; and although every medical assistance possible was had recourse to, he expired early on Monday morning.

CAMPBELL TOWN.—Is decidedly the most fashionable district in the interior. We understand that a ball and concert will be given in the course of the present week, and that active preparations are being made by the committee to render the arrangements as complete as possible. A very excellent treat is anticipated, as it is expected that several first-rate amateurs will give their assistance at the concert. We wish every success to amusements of this description, and trust to see them more frequently repeated, especially in the interior, where lack of recreation, sometimes leads to that course of life which they who rejoice in calumniating the character of the Colony, easily exaggerate into habits of dissipation and immorality. The committee have it is contemplation to erect an assembly room, at Campbell Town, where they can entertain the inhabitants of that district. We should like to see the examples morcuniversally followed.

MR. UNDERWOOD'S sale of Live Stock, comprising Sheep, Oxen, and Horses, at ELLENTHORPE HALL, of the 8th instant, was well attended, and the prices, which will be found in our fourth page, were considered good. The arrangements for the display of the Stock, and the accommodation of purchasers, were excellent. The great advantage of unreserved sales, could not have been more apparent than at this sale. The public were assured that the pledge of the auction eerwould be faithfully kept by the proprietor, and that the sales would be really bona fide; the consequence was, that the biddings commenced and continued spirited throughout, and all parties expressed themselves fully satisfied with the proceedings of the day.

THE MARKETS.—The inaccuracy of many of the price currents in the colonial newspapers having been made the subject of frequent compiaint; the proprietor of this journal has entered into such arrangements as will effectually prevent further complaints upon the same subject, at least as far as the *Launceston Advertiser* is concerned. The prices of all descriptions of colonial produce; the accounts of the wool market in England; together with the average value of stocks of all descriptions, &c., &c., will be regularly inserted therein; and upon the accuracy of which every reliance may be placed. It is hoped that this arrangement will be of service to those gentlemen and settlers in the interior, at whose repeated solicitation it has been principally adopted.

QUARTER SESSIONS.

Tuesday, April 14.

James Page, stood charged with stealing from the dwelling-house of James Rowes, a bag containing four £1 notes.

The prosecutor is well known to the public as "Old James," deposed to the prisoner's coming to his house late on the evening of the 4th of April, requesting accommodation, as it was too far for him to walk home that night. In the morning, after the prisoner had gone, witness missed the bag, and of course the money too, and having strong suspicions that his money, his bag, and his lodger had all gone the same way, and at the same time he went with a constable to the residence of the prisoner where he found the money and bag, both which were identified and sworn to by the prosecutor—as being his property.

H. Howell, a constable deposed to his accompanying the last witness to the residence of the prisoner, where

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 28 June, 2017

he found him sitting on the step of the door with the articles produced in his pockets Guilty—seven years' transportation.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY HERALD.

Sir,—I beg to forward herewith the account sale of the stock of the Australian Agricultural Society of fected by Mr. A. Dodds at Cox's Hotel, East Maitland, on the 11th March, 1840. You will perceive that sheep have not fallen so much in value as is generally supposed, that horses still maintain a high price. and that cattle can be produced from what are termed colonial cows, as valuable as the generality of Durham cows imported.

The morning was ushered in with a heavy shower of rain which continued throughout the day, and caused the stud to look very miserable. The attendance was nothing like so numerous at it was last year, and I have no doubt, but that had the weather been more favorable the stock would have realized higher prices.

The cows were in splendid condition; they were brought from the Coy s Rum at Gloucester and were the finest oflot colonial bred cattle ever exhibited in the colony. Two or three of the cows were considered to average nearly 1,000 lbs. in weight, and previous to starting from Port Stephen, would have been a credit to fat cattle show in England. No. 3, a three quarter bred Durham cow, three years old, heavy in calf, left on the road about 16 miles from Maitland, was sold unseen, and at the risk of the purchaser; she realized £37. and a few minutes afterwards changed owners for £40. The size of this and of several of the others was bred by the compais ny and sold last week to Mr. Henry Hall of *Queenbayan*, by private contract.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
J. C. W.

EWES AT PEEL'S RIVER.

800	Three or 4 years old in lamb, Messrs. Paley and Templer, at 25s. each.....	£1000
800	2 years old in lamb—Messrs. Caley and Templer 200 at 24s. each.....	240
	Mr. Hickey 600 at ditto,.....	720
500	5 years old in lamb, Mr. Robertson, at 20s.....	500
1400	Five years old dry ewes—Capt. Brown 100 at 19s.....	950
	Mr. Denore 400 at 18s. 6d.....	370
	Total..	£3780

EWES AT FORT STEPHENS.

1000	Four years old ewes, dry—Mr. Henry Hall, 700 at 17s. each,.....	£595
	Mr. Denne 300 at ditto,.....	255 0
1000	Five years old dry ewes, } mixed.	
1000	Six years old ditto, }	
	Mr. Denne 500 at 15s.....	375 0
	Mr. Robertson 1500 at 14s. 6d.....	1037 10
	Total..	£2312 10

MARES AND FOALS.

367	A half bred Welsh mare and foal, Mr. J. C. White,.....	£55
434	Ditto Welsh filly, Mr. J. C. White,.....	36
436	Ditto ditto, Mr, Furber,.....	39
438	Three quarter-bred Welsh filly, Mr. Watson,.....	40
274	Ditto Welsh mare, Mr. G. R. Nichols,...	50
150	Half bred ditto. Mr. Cornish,.....	45
165	Ditto ditto and foal, Mr. Clarke,.....	73
73	Three quarter bred Cleveland mare, Mr. Vawsey,.....	51
21	Colonial mare aged and foal, Mr. Watson,	52
25	Ditto aged, Mr. Gerrard,.....	35
96	Ditto 12 years old, Mr. J. C. White,...	58
103	Ditto ditto, Mr. Goulter,.....	56
133	Half bred Cleveland mare, Mr. J. Jones,	71
208	Half bred Cleveland mare and foal, Mrs. Turner,.....	82
212	Ditto ditto, Mr. James Cox,.....	62
220	Ditto ditto and foal, Messrs. Caley and Templer,.....	95
227	ditto ditto, Mr, Thos Jones,.....	53
238	Ditto ditto, Mr. George Hoddle,.....	85
242	Ditto ditto and foal, Mr. Henry Dangar,	57
328	Half bred Cleveland mare, Mr. J. C. White,	85
271	Ditto ditto and foal, Mr. Winter, ...	63
290	Ditto ditto, Mr. James Cox,.....	56
300	Three quarter blood and foal, Capt. Littsone,.....	87
320	Half bred Cleveland mare and foal, Mr. Filcher,.....	79
326	Ditto ditto ditto Mr. Winter,.....	77
264	Ditto ditto, Mr. Templer,—.....	68
340	Half bred Cleveland mare, Mr. Cohen,.	66
312	ditto ditto Foal, Mr. V. Simpson,.....	75
344	ditto ditto Mr. R. Scougalle, ...	68
352	Three quarter-bred Cleveland Mare, Mr. Cordeaux,.....	65
362	ditto Mare and Foal, Mr. H. Dangar,.	72
406	Half-bred Cleveland Filly Mr. D. White,	59
442	Three quarter-bred ditto, Mr. Winter,..	52
446	ditto ditto. Mr. Miller,.....	68
422	Half-bred Welsh Filly, Mr. Thos Jones,.	48
202	ditto Blood Mare, Mr. E. Hungerford,..	75
245	ditto Cleveland Mare, Captain Farlong,	89
	Total.....	£2360

GELDINGS.

	Bay Gelding, 6 years old, Mr. Hobler,.....	£46
	Black Gelding aged, Captain Brown,.....	33
	Bay Gelding, 4 years old, Mr. Vortons.....	51
	Grey Gelding, 6 years old, Hobby.....	50
	Chemist Gelding, 4 years old Mr. Smith....	37
	Totol.....	£217

STALLIONS.

401	Cleveland 'Magician.' Mr. Thomas Jones..	£175
351	Welsh Voury 'Sweep,' Mr. Cornish.....	68
411	ditto 'Sinbad,' Dr. Blick.	43
429	ditto Seilor,' Mr. Nicholson.....	58
	Total.....	£345

COWS AND HEIFERS, BRED BY THE COMPANY.

1	Three quarter-bred Durham Cow Mr. Hobler.....	£ 42
2	ditto ditto, Mr. H. Dangar.....	36
3	ditto Durham heifer, Mr. T. Jones.....	37
4	ditto ditto Cow, Mr. Hobler.....	38
5	Half-bred ditto ditto, Mr. H. Dangar.....	41
6	Three quarter-bred Durham Heifer, Mr. James Cox,.....	34
7	ditto ditto Cow. Mr. Hector,.....	27
8	Half-bred Durham Heifer. Mr. Turner..	16
9	Half-bred Durham Cow. Mr. Jardine.....	25
10	Three quarter bred Durham Heier, Mr. Boydell,.....	20
11	Citto Durham cow, Mr. Massie,.....	36
12	Ditto ditto, Mr. Campbell,.....	30
13	Ditto ditto. Mrs Hobler,.....	40
14	Ditto ditto, Mr. Hobler,.....	54
15	Ditto ditto, Mr. Sloane,.....	18
16	Half bred ditto, Mr. H. Dangar,.....	36
17	Three quarter bred ditto, Mr Jardine,..	24
18	Ditto Durham Heifer, Mr. Turner,.....	40
19	Ditto ditto Cow. Mr. Jardine,.....	24
20	Half bred ditto Heifer, Mr. Garrard.....	15
21	Three quarter, bred ditto Cow, Mr. Lyons,	23
22	Ditto ditto, Mr. Boydell,.....	25
23	Ditto ditto, Mr. Hecter,.....	27
24	Half bred ditto, Mr. Jardine,.....	23
25	Ditto Durham Heifer, Mr. Lyons,.....	25
	Total..	£774

BULLS.

	Three quarter bred Durham Bull, three and half years old, Mr. Lang,.....	£31
	Three quarter bred Durham Bull, 20 months old, Mr. Loyns,.....	
	Three quarter bred Durham Bull, 3 years old, Mr. Massie,.....	47
	Three quarter bred Durham Bull, 3 years old, Mr. Boydell,.....	42
	Half bred Durham bull, 18 months old, Mr. Massie,.....	41
	Three qusrter bred ditto 2 years old, Mr. F. Wilson,.....	30
	Total..	£237

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCK SOLD.

Sheep at Peel's River, each about.....	£1 1 7
Sheep at Port Stephens, each about,.....	0 15 0
Mares, each about.....	63 15 0
Geldings, each about.....	43 8 0
Cows and Heifers, each about.....	31 0 0
Bulls,.....	39 6 8
Stallions, about.....	346 0 0

Sydney Herald March 18.

THE MARKETS.

Van Diemen's Land.

THE FARMERS' GUIDE.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made by the Proprietor of this Journal, with settlers in the interior, and other gentlemen and marchants in this town, by which the accuracy of the following state of the Markets may be fully relied upon, as being the latest and best authenticated that can be obtained.

LAUNCESTON CORN.

The price has gradually advanced from 12s. 6d. to 15s. per bushel for wheat, the latter quotation is now freely asked. 12s. 6d., 13s., & even as much as 14s. have been given for considerable quantities during the week. A corresponding rise in flour has also taken place, but the millers are not in a position to execute orders that are immediately required; and while one asks £36 per ton for fine flour, another declines to sell extensively under £40; and none are willing to contract for the supply of a large quantity at a future period. A considerable quantity of flour is at present requiredt for Port Phillip, and the settlers on the adjoining coast of New Holland, which, as the millers are not able to meet the demand immediately tends to keep the price of what comes into the market a little higher than it perhaps otherwise would be. Private advices from Sydney, by the way of Port Phillip, intimate, that an advance had taken place in that market since the *William* left: several large orders for wheat, forwarded from thence some time ago, still remain unexecuted, the late and present prices here ranging far above the limits given. The next arrivals from Sydney will however, enable us to form a more correct opini, on of the probable state of that market for our grain this season, than we at present can possibly do. At South Australia the demand for flour is good; 1,2000 barrels lately arrived from England, as well as a quantity imported from India per *Seppings*, realized from £7 to £8 per barrel.

Oats—Little has been done during the week; 4s. 6d. to 5s. is maintained.

Barley—Continues scarce, and in demand at 8s. and upwards.

Hay—Best quality from £5 to £5 10s.

Tea—As last quoted; £8 per chest, and looking up.

Sugar—Mauritius, £34 per ton; a fair sample of East India, £28.

BREAD.—The four pound loaf is now one shilling and four-pence.

Since writing our usual notice of the grain market, news confirmatory of the rise of wheat at Sydney, has come to hand by this day's post. New South Wales wheat is quoted at 16s. per bushel—no Van Diemen's Land was in the market. The effect on the market here will be to heighten the demand of the holders. Indeed, we have heard 17s. per bushel asked since the mail was distributed.

Union Steam Mills.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat.....	12 6	at 15 0	Oats.....	4 6	at 5 0
Barley.....	0 0	,, 0 0	Maize.....	0 0	,, 0 0
Pollard.....	2 6	,, 0 0	Bran.....	1 6	,, 00

Flour, first quality, pr 20001b ..... 36l.
Ditto second quality, do. ..... 34l.
Dittoration, do. do. ..... 30l.

BUTCHER'S MEAT.

	d		d
Beef, joint, ...	8	Mutton, joint,.....	6
—— carcase	7	—— carcase	5½
Veal	8	Pork	8½
Lamb		4s. 6d. per quarter.	

SHEEP.—Considerable sales of sheep have taken place during the week, at twenty-five shillings per head, which may now be considered a fair price for young ewes of first-rate quality; six and eight-tooth ewes average twenty shillings; fat wethers from eighteen to twenty-one shillings; lambs from ten and six pence to fourteen shillings.

WORKING BULLOCKS.—In good condition are in demand, and may be quoted from £30 to £40 per pair, if young and well broken.

STEERS.—From £20 to £25 per pair.

HORSES.—The recent exportation of horses to the new settlements, naturally tends to keep up the prices here. Good plough and cart horses are still high, and may be stated from £70 to £90, although some have changed hands at a higher rate. Roadsters sound and in good condition are in demand.

BROOD MARES.—Of the cart breed, may realise from £60 upwards. Inferior horses are not very salesble.

ELLINTHORP SALE.—At the sale by auction at Ellinthorp, by Mr. Underwood, on Wednesday, the 8th inst; the following prices were realised:—

Wether Lambs	0 10 6
Ewe ditto	0 14 9
Two-tooth Ewes	1 3 9
Four-tooth ditto	1 5 0
Six-tooth ditto	1 1 0
Full-mouthed ditto	0 17 0
Two-tooth Wethers	0 17 3
Four and six-tooth ditto	1 0 3
Unbroken Steers, per pair	20 0 0
Steers broken in	33 0 0

HOBART TOWN.

MARKET PRICES.—From some cause, known only to the initiated, wheat took a rise last week, commencing with 13s. and ending, as at present, at 15s. The growers still hold back, anticipating a still higher advance. Every credit is due to the bakers for the staunch stand which they made last week in favour of the public; for it was not until yesterday that, being compelled, they rose the 2lb. loaf to 7½d. We subjoin the present correct prices—Wheat 13s. to 15s.; potatoes, £7 to £7 10s.; hay, £5 10s.; pressed ditto, £7 10s.; oats, 6s. 6d.; barley, 8s. 6d.; vegetables, neither so plentiful nor so good in quality, owing to the great drought which now prevails, and which has, we are informed, affected vegetation to an extent scarcely hitherto experienced.—*Colonial Times, April* 14.

VALUE OF STOCK.—At the sale of stock, the property of the late Thomas Stanfield, Esq., at Mr. Mawle's yards, at Bagdad, on the 22nd instant, by Mr. T. Y. Lowes, the following prices were realized:—Mares, from eighty to ninety-two guineas: two and three-year old fillies, from forty-five to sixty guineas; yearlings, twenty and twenty-one guineas each; bullocks, thirty to forty-five guineas per pair; and a half-bred Durham bull fetched fifty guineas.—*Hobart Town Courier, April* 24.

Antarctic Continent.—In last Saturday's publication, in alluding to the newly-discovered land, it might be supposed that we intended to question the truth of the statement which appeared first in the *Sydney Herald* of the previous Friday; such, however, wrs not our intention. We meant to have said, that it is difficult to decide whether the land reported by the French and American discovery ships may not be a continuation of the land or continent previously discovered by Enderby, which is laid down in the chart in latitude 66 deg. 39 min. South, and longitude 44 deg. to 53 deg. East. We think it by no means improbable that such is the case, and if so the credit of discovery belongs to Enderby. Should science profit by the discovery, the dangers and fatigues inseparable from such undertakings which the gallant explorers must have undergone, will not have been endured in vain.—*Sydney Gazette, March* 17.

[It appears from accounts lately received from Sydney, that the newly-discovered Southern continent was seen in the morning by the American sloop of war *Vencennes*, on the same day it was viewed by *L'Astrolabe* and *Zelie*, and after all it is merely a continuation of the same continent first discovered by Capt. Biscoe in the *Tula*.]

PORT PHILLIP.

Flour—First quality, from 45*l.* to 50*l.*; seconds, 35*l.* to 40*l.* By the last advices from Sydney, flour has risen 10*l.* per ton; and unless a large importation takes place, a corresponding rise may be expected here.

Provisions—A small supply in the market and looking up. Beef, 7*l.* per barrel; pork, 8*l* ditto butter, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d.

Tea—9*l.* 10*s.* to 10*l.* per chest, and may be expected lower, as the price is giving way at Sydney.

Cattle—Working bullocks, 35*l.* to 40*l.* a pair, fat bullocks, 10*l* to 12*l.* each; cows with calves; from 10*l.* to 12*l.*

Sheep—Wethers, 18*s.* to 20*s.*; ewes, 25*s.* to 40*s.*

Horses—Rather in demand. A good hack, from 40*l.* to 50*l.*; draught, from 50*l.* to 80*l.*

Tobacco—A good supply in the market; may be quoted at 2*s.* 2*d.*, in bond.

Timber—This article is plentiful, and from the regular demand, prices are firm. Van Diemen's Land timber may be quoted at 21*s.* to 24*s.* per hundred; shingles, 25*s.* to 30*s.*; battens, 22*s.* to 25*s.*; cedar, in logs, 4½*d.* to 5*l.*; New Zealand pine, 4*l.* to 4½*l.*; this country timber, 17*s.* to 21*s.*

Potatoes—Plentiful; price may be quoted at 13*l.* per ton.

Sugar—Rather in demand, and scarce; price 26*l.* to 39*l.* per ton.—*Port Phillip Gazette, April* 2.

We have no alterations to make of any consequence this week in the price of staple commodities, with the exception of flour which rose yesterday 10*l.* a ton; the prices now are, for fine, 50*l.* to 55*l.*; seconds, from 40*l.* to 45*l.* Mr. Taylor, however, intends selling the four pound loaf for the next week at 2*s.*, but he is afraid after that time it will be higher, unless some large importations arrive. Other articles remain stationary.

Flour—We make the following extract from a private letter from Sydney, from a leading mercantile firm dated March 17:—"Flour is to-day 42*l.* per ton."

Cattle—Upwards of two thousand head of cattle have arrived in Australia Felix, from Sydney, within the last fortnight.—*Port Phillip Herald. April* 4.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE MARKET.—The price of fine flour is £1 00 per ton, and although there have been some arrivals lately, there is no immediate prospect of a fall—at least, un il the market is somewhat stocked. It is to be hoped that our merchants will make arrangements to secure a good supply, for it is not likely that the Vandemonians will overstock he market, as that would not suit their policy. Bread is now 3s. 6d. to 4s. per 4lb loaf.

Sugar—Is rapidly advancing in price, and there is little likelihood of decrease.

Tea—IS selling at 12*l.* to 14*l* per chest, and the stock very low.

Soap—Is very scarce, and readily brings from 2s. to 2s. 6*d.* per lb.

Rice—Although there is a large supply of this article in the market, yet in consequence of the high price of flour, it is advancing in price. It is now nearly 14s. per cwt. When however flou becomes more plentiful the sale of rice will be considerably affected thereby.

Groceries—Generally are not very plentiful, and find a ready market.—*Southern Australian, March* 19.

WOOL SALE—The sale of Captain Finnis's wool, by Messrs. V. & E Solomon, on Tuesday, was well attended, and the prices realised as follows.

	s. d.	s. d.
Unwashed	1 2 to 1	2½
Washed	1	6
Lamb's Wool		11½

SYDNEY.

LARGE importations of sugar have taken, place, not withstanding which an advance in the price is daily expected. Spirit as before are rather in demand; rum is rising in price, although 1223 hogsheads, 110 casks of it have arrived during the past week, and 70 hogsheads been exported.—*Australian Chronicle.*

Flour.—(At Barker and Halleu's) fine, 40s. per 100 lbs.; seconds, 33s; ration, 30s. ditto. (A Dodd's and Blackett's) fine, 40s.; seconds, 34s. ration, 28s. (At Hughes and Hosking's) fine; 41s.; seconds, 35s.; ration, 30s.

Wheat.—16s. 6d. per bushel.

Bran.—2s. per bushel.

Maize.—8s. per bushel.

Hay.—9s. to 11s. per 112 lbs.

Wheat Straw.—30s to 40s. per load.

Potatoes—8s. to 14s. per cwt.

Stock of the Australian Agricultural Company—By Mr. A. Dodds, at Cox's Hotel, East Maitland, on the 11th March; the following is the average price of the stock sold:—Sheep, at Peel's River, about £ 1 1s 7d. each; mares, £ 63 15s. each; geldings, £ 43 8s. each; cows and heifers, £ 31 each; bulls, £ 38 6s. 8d. each; stallions, amount, £ 346.—Colonist, April 2.

MAURITIUS.—*December* 28.

Flour, at per barrel.....	10	75
Wheat, per bag	3	
Sugar, per 100 lbs.	14	75
Tobacco, ditto.....	26	11

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—*January* 1840

Wheat, per 10 muids	270rds.
Potatoes, per muid	6—11½
Tobacco, per lb.....	16st.
Wool, ditto.....	42st.

PRICE CURRENT—*Swan River, March* 1, 1840—Wheat, 9s. to 11s.; flour, £ 40 per ton; hay, £ 6 ditto; bran, 3s. 6d. per bushel; meat, 10d. to 12d. per pound; pork, Hamburgh, £ 5, Irish, £7 10s. per barrel.—Ibid.

LAND AT NEW ZEALAND.—The sale of Land at the township of Victoria, Bay of Islands, held on the 10th ult. Five allotments on the east side of the place about 50 feet, by 75 feet to G. T. Clayton. 43l.; C. Mitchell, 44l.; 51l.; 57l.; 66l.; two allotments in Wharf-street—Duvauchelle. 50l.; W. M'Donald, 47l.; twenty allotments in section B. to S. Spicer, 43l.; Dingwall, 44l.; E. Lockett, 36l.; W. V. Brewer, 34l.; Lane, R. N., 33l.; C. B. Brewer, 33l.; Strickland, 29l.; J. Barham, 29l.; T. Spicer, 25l.; Decenteris, 36l.; W. M'Donald, 35l.; Duvauchelle, 36l.; G. T. Clayton, 24l.; Lane, R. N., 26l.; G. T. Clayton, 24l.; Lane, R. N. 26l.; G. T. Cloyton, 23l. R. Strickland, 24. Total, £982.

Launceston Shipping List.

ARRIVALS.

April 8.—Brig *Henry*, 107 tons, Toby, master, from Port Phillip. E. P. Tregurtha, agent. 1 horse, Passengers—W. Wood, Esq., J. Wood Esq., Messrs. R. Bostock, J. Archer, W. Williamson, Capt. Smyth. Mr. Campbell, Mr. Collard, Mr. Walton, Mr. Dutton, and 2 natives.

April 9.—Schooner *Essington*, 123 tons, Archer, master, from Port Phillip. In ballast. No passengers.

April 9.—Schooner *Gem*, 76 tons, Bell, master, from Port Phillip. Henty & Co.. agents. 1 case haberdashery. No passengers.

April 9.—Cutter *Pickwick*, 25 tons, Symonds master. from Port Phillip. A. Guillan, agent, 31 bags wheat, 1 pocket hops.

April 9.—Schooner *Enterprise*, 55 tons, Buhope, master, from Port Phillip. G. Lukin, agent. 750 hams, 8 barrels cement, 1 pipe split pease, 10 barrels tar. 30 bags sugar, 25 sheep. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs, Firge, James Miller.

April 13.—Schooner *Eagle*, 108 tons, Fawthrop, master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co., agents. In ballast.

April 13.—Barque *Mana*, Milligan, master, from Portland Bay. Henty & Co., agents. In ballast.

April 13.—Cutter *Mariner*, Guillan master, from Port Phillip. Guillan, agent. 75 bundles casks, 1 cask pork, 1 ditto tallow.

April 11.—Brig *Hamilton*, 248 tons, Bradbury master, from Portland Bay, and Adelaide. Henty & Co., agents. 337 bales wool, 78 casks oil, 60 empty hogsheads, 1 box tortoiseshell, 5 bundles whalebone.

April 11.—Barque *Thomas Lawrie*, 294 tons, Price master, from Circular Head. Eddie & Co, agents. Part of original cargo from London.

April 11.—Schooner *Truganninа*, 61 tons, Paterson, master, from South Australia. 500 bags wheat, 3 bales bags, 10 pockets hops, 100 bales tobacco. Passengers—Messrs. Murray and Campbell.

April 7.—Schooner *Lowestoff*, from Port Phillip to George Town.

April 13.—Schooner *Tamar*, 117 tons, Bell, master, from Port Phillip. J. Raven, agent. 1 case traces. Passengers—Miss Alexander, Messrs. Grey and Burns, Mr. Fare, Mr. Lucas.

April 14.—Barque *Socrates*, 152 tons, Cewten, master, from Port Phillip. J. Griffiths, agent. 4 cases whaling gear. Passengers—C. Airey, E. Clark, Esq. J. Austin.

DEPARTURES.

April 11.—Schooner *Paul Pry*, 56 tons, Harding, master, for Port Phillip. Fisher agent. Passengers, Mr. J. Farrel, Messrs. Tetley, Barrett, Andrews, Mrs. Harding, Robinson, Mrs. Gardener, and 2 children, Mrs. Weldhen, Mr. and Mrs. Cacoran, David Morton, Henry Helps, A. Louisa Weney.

April 11.—Schooner *Joshua Carroll*, 143 tons, Porter, master, for Port Phillip. Eddie and Co. agents. Passengers, S. Craig, Esq., Messrs. M'Queen, Wilkinson, Mrs. Wilkinson, Louisa, Sophia, Charlotte, Sarah, John, and James Wilkinson, Thomas Collard, J. Haines, and D. O'Neil.

April 14.—Barque *Sovereign*, 243 tons, Chard, master, for South Australia. Kerr & Co. agents. Passengers, Messrs. Smyth, Hansel, Mrs. Smyth.

April 14.—Brig *William*, 149 tons, Thom, master, for Sydney. J. Griffith, agent. Passengers, Mesdames Hoskings and Williamson, Mrs. Elliott and child, Messrs. Mackersey, Lane, and Samuel Solomon, Master Mackersey, Mrs. and Miss Hughes, Miss Perritt.

April 15.—Brig *Henry*, 107 tons, Toby, master, for Port Phillip. E. P. Tregurtha, agent. Passengers—Mr. A. Blow, R. Murray, Mrs. Gardner and 2 children, C. Duncan, M. Intyre, James Smith, W. Leind, J. Thompson, W. Dorner.

Hobart Town Shipping.

April 7.—Arrived the Missionary schooner *Triton*, 201 tons, Beatty, master, from Bristol. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Skevington, Mr. and Mrs. Buddle, Mr and Mrs. Turton, Mr. and Mrs. Kevern, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, Mr. Buttle, Mr. Smales, and Mr. Aldred, two children, and nurse.

April 8.—Arrived the brigantine *Abercrombie*, 144 tons, Crow master, from Sydney, with sundries.

April 10.—Sailed the brig *Camilla*, Gardner, master. on a whaling voyage.

April 11.—Arrived the brig *Australasian Packet*, 210 tons, M'Pherson, master, from Sydney 3rd April, with a general cargo.

April 13.—Arrived the schooner *Bandicoot*, 69 tons, Griffiths, master, from Port Phillip 5th April, with sundries.

April 13.—Arrived the schooner *Agnes and Elizabeth*, 74 tons, Mitchell, master, from Port Phillip 4th April, with sundries.

April 13.—Arrived the schooner *Lillias*, Smith, master, from Port Phillip, with sundries.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETOR, AT THE GAZETTE PRESS, NO. 5, FORBES' STREET, BY A. WILLARD.